Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1844. NO. 51.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 6, 1844.

☞Read the account of the great Shunk Convention in Harrisburgh. Don't Shunkism prosper, eh? The people have had enough of Shunk. He has fed at the public crib nearly his whole life. The old farmer and warrior, the honest Markle, will come in for a little share of public favor now. He is none of your time-serving, fawning sycophants, who stoop to anything to gain votes. No, no, Gen. Markle leaves such things to men who love office better than independence.

THE GLORIOUS CAUSE IS ONWARD!

The most cheering accounts continue to reach us of the advance of our glorious cause in different parts of the State. The election of General Markle is now placed beyond a doubt by a handsome majority, in the opinion of every unprejudiced man of good judgment. Changes from the Locofoco to the Whig ranks, are now of such frequent occurrence, as to cease almost to excite attention. Many of those who formerly left the Antimasonic and Whig ranks for the Liberty party are returning, and the new converts to the latter party, are mostly from the Locofoco ranks.

Allegheny county will give a glorious account of herself in October and November. Never was the Whig spirit in the townships so prevalent and so active. The county is literally alive with Whigs, zealous, devoted, active and ardent.

Butler will give a larger Whig majority this fall than ever before. Changes are frequent in this county. Old devoted Locofocos, with their whole families, have lately come over to Clay and Markle. Some very interesting facts in regard to changes have been related to us by those who have travelled through this couty.

In Armstrong and Clarion counties, the Whig cause is onward. Mr. Darsie from this county, is doing wonders in the Northern regions. His knowledge of our state affairs, and his ardent, argumentative style, causes him to be listened to with great attention. At Clarion he addressed a large assembly with great effect. A gentleman from this region who heard him says he excelled himself, and enchained his audience by his forcible, and frequently eloquent remarks. The North-Western counties will give an astounding vote in favor of Clay and Markle.

Mercer county is also doing well. The Liberty party will not injure us as much as anticipated. In fact from every quarter the news reaches us of the advance of our principles. Pennsylvania will be redeemed

THE VILEST MISREPRESENTATION.

Never have we seen viler misrepresentations attempted than by a portion of the press opposed to Mr. Clay, in relation to his late letter on annexation. His language is taken and garbled and italicized, and made to mean just the opposite to what he designed. They parade in flaming capitals as Mr. Clay's sentiments, the following:

"Far from having any personal objection to annexation, I SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT."

Will any but a *dishonest* man say that the above represents Mr. Clay's sentiments? He used the language, we admit, but did he use it in that sense? Does this garbled phrase convey his meaning? Does not the whole sentence contain the most certain and incontrovertible proof that Texas can not be annexed under his administration? What is his language. Read it:

"I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it, *without dishonor, without war,* WITH THE COMMON CONSENT OF THE UNION, *and upon just and fair terms.*"

Would Henry Clay be glad to see Texas annexed with *war? No.* Would he be glad to see it with *dishonor? No.* Would he be glad to see it *without the common consent of the Union?* NO!! What a shameful perversion of his language is it, then, to quote the mere phrase, "I should be glad to see it."

KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth has the complete official returns of the late election in Kentucky. Owsley, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected over his opponent by a majority of 4,624 votes; and Dixon, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has a majority of 11,081 over his Locofoco opponent.

The newly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky were to be inducted into office on the 4th day of September. The citizens of Frankfort, at last accounts, were making arrangements to receive the new officers in an appropriate style.

THE RENSELLAER COUNTY RIOTS.

As was to be expected, the "Indians" on the Rensellaer Estate, N. Y., have begun to exhibit daring acts of violence. The want of determination exhibited by the civil authorities in the recent demonstrations by these disguised tenants, who seek to regulate the sales of lands and the rates of rents upon their own terms, has given them a courage to persevere in their lawless proceedings. On Saturday last, the Sheriff of the county, Mr. Balterman, was stopped by about seventy Indians, who pinioned him, threw him on the ground and sought to get him to return by threats of taking his life. The Sheriff stoutly resisted them, and bade them fire if they dare, for he would not falter in the performance of his duty. Finding their threats of no avail, the lawless rascals tarred and feathered him, hitted him into the wagon and he was driven back to Albany by three police officers who had volunteered to accompany Mr. Balterman, but who were so much frightened by the Indians, that they were easily compelled (under fear of death) to rise up in the wagon at least four times, and shout "Down with the Rent."

All the papers upon the person of the Sheriff were taken from him, and he was much hurt by blows which he received.

THE GREAT WHIG CONVENTION AT ASHTABULA COUNTY, OHIO.

The Whigs of Ashtabula county, Ohio, held a great Convention on the 25th ult., and were addressed by C. M. Clay and Gov. Corwin. J. R. Giddings presided. C. M. Clay spoke for two hours and a half in favor and defence of Whig principles, and opposition so Slavery. From a synopsis in the Ashtabula Sentinel, we take the following:

Cassius M. Clay said the question now is liberty or Slavery—Texas and slavery, or liberty. The South, by casting off Van Buren and taking up Polk, a fifth-rate lawyer, have shown themselves determined to be content with nothing short of an absolute certainty of annexation; and this for the avowed purpose of strengthening slavery, and the extinction of liberty both in the North and in the South. If they fail of annexation, then their object would be disunion, that their slavery may be enlarged and perpetuated, and liberty destroyed. He spoke of the comparative valuelessness of Texas—the amount of the Texan debt, stated by the Texan authorities at $10,000,000, by Mr. Benton, a better judge, at $25,000,000—our obligation to pay the whole, in case of annexation,—and that not for Texas, but for the chance of a fight with Mexico, England and other nations—the moral turpidude and breach of national honor which would be manifest, should we disregard the rights of Mexico, and which would constitute a just war with the United States by every civilized nation in the world—above all, the fact that the arm of the Almighty would be as it always has been raised against the wrong doer, and that altho' we might for a time oppress a weak nation, yet our own destruction would be sealed thereby. He said that from the acts of Henry Clay during his long career of usefulness as a public man, from the pledges he has given of his opposition to the Texas annexation, and to the attempts of the South to enlarge the power of slavery, from his attachments to the interests of the North, from the jealousy and opposition manifested against him by Southern annexationists and disunionists, by his uniform candor and unflinching integrity as a man and as a statesman, and by a long and intimate personal acquaintance with him, he had the fullest confidence that he would always stand by the known and acknowledged principles of the Whig party and oppose all attempts to enlarge and perpetuate the power of Slavery.

We have room only for a glance at the general features of Mr. Clay's speech. He exhorted the Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men to lay aside all party considerations and to act with a view to the preservation of the Union, and of the liberty of the people, North and South; and when they come to the ballot-box to remember that he and his fellow white men in a slave State were enduring a bondage as grievous in its effects upon them as was that of the blacks; and that they were sighing for that liberty which we enjoy in the free States: He strongly urged them to do all in their power to oppose the election of Polk and Dallas, and to procure the election of Henry Clay—No man can hear Mr. Clay and not love him for the noble and patriotic stand he takes on the side of oppressed humanity, while he admires the power and high culture of the mind thus brought to bear upon this great subject.

Gov. Corwin then addressed the people in his peculiar fashion, for two hours and a half, which the editor says scarcely seemed ten minutes:

He vindicated Henry Clay against aspersions brought against him by Locos and Liberty men under pretense that he cannot be trusted to perform his pledge to oppose the designs of the South, to compass the extension and perpetuation of the slave power. He went fully into an examination of the evils by which the country is threatened by the schemes of the Polk and Texas party; showed that for any to stand by and not assist to prevent those evils when in their power, they would be in fact participators with those who were actually instrumental in bringing them upon us. His closing remarks wherein he spoke of the proposed violation by this Government of the rights of Mexico, were for their clearness and force, past all description. He passed in review over the history of the nations that have gone before us, and showed that the wrath of Heaven had been poured out upon every nation that has been guilty of oppressing a weaker one because they had not strength to defend themselves, and that so sure as there is a God, the judgments of Heaven will be poured out without mixture upon us, if we dare to lift our hand against a peaceable, though weak neighbor, or if we do not cease to oppress those now enslaved within our borders.

At the close of the addresses the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and that we therefore tender them, to the Hon. Thomas Corwin and Cassius M. Clay, for their eloquent and soul-stirring addresses.

Resolved, That we regard the annexation of Texas and perpetuation of slavery, as synonimous with the dissolution of the Union and death of Liberty.

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge our utmost efforts to oppose the annexation of Texas, the perpetuation of Slavery, the dissolution of the Union, and the subversion of Liberty.

Resolved, That to effect these objects, we pledge ourselves to put forth our united exertions in favor of the election of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Hon. WM. S. FULTON, U. S Senator from Arkansas, died at his residence near Little Rock on the 15th.

New Orleans.—The Picayune of the 27th ult. says that the health of New Orleans is extremely good.

☞Private letters received in New York state that the town of Nicaragua, Central America, was destroyed by an earthquake in June last. No particulars of the loss of life are given.

The New York American says that Commodore J. D. SLOAT has been ordered to take command of the U. S. Squadron in the Pacific Ocean. He will leave in a few days.

The Whigs of Baltimore had an immense Mass Meeting on the evening of the 3rd. A. W. Bradford, S. T. Wallis, Chas. H. Pitts, Esqrs., and Col. Wm. Preston, of S. C., addressed the crowds assembled. Many houses in the vicinity were illuminated.

☞Mr. J. Landenburg, who was stabbed by Mike Delaney, on Wednesday night, was not so badly wounded as was supposed.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A correspondent of the Locofoco print, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, calls the attention of the readers of that paper, to the manner in which the name of one of the Whig candidates is spelt on a streamer in Liberty street, insinuating, that the *"school master has been abroad."* So is the Locofoco *pedagogue;* who is now plunged in the greatest sort of business, in inspecting the orthography of the Whig Banners; and has already found one instance, in which the painter has made a mistake.—Go ahead Mr. Frizzlewig; and when you get through with reading and counting the thousand Whig banners that are thrown to the breeze in this city, let us hear from you again.

The orthography of proper names, is more arbitrary, and more liable to casualty, than any other species of literature; hence the facility with which painters, and even printers, sometimes, commit errors in this respect. In illustration of this fact, we will suppose that the printer, in giving to the world the recent nomination of the democratic candidate for Governor, had substituted, by mistake, the consonant "k." for the aspirate "h," in the name of the candidate, a very possible case—would it have affected the odour of the name of Mr. SHUNK?

TERRE TREMBLANT.

Sept. 5, 1844.

From the Harrisburgh Tel. Extra, of Sept. 2.

The Great Locofoco Ratification Convention a Total, a Miserable Failure!!—the Election of Shunk Given up by his friends!!!

For the last three weeks the Locofocos have been engaged in getting up a "Great State Mass Ratification Convention," to meet simultaneously with the State Convention that was to nominate a candidate for Governor, and give an impulse to the nomination that would be felt the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. The State Committee issued a call urging upon the party to assemble and bear up the nomination with all its zeal and power. This was heralded all over the State, seconded and urged by the press and leading politicians of the party, with great zeal. The Locofocos here had the most enlarged anticipations of the immense mass that was expected—some prophesied that it would not be less than *forty thousand,* whilst none thought it would be less than twenty thousand!

Great preparations were made by the tavern keepers and politicians. Numerous arches were erected over the streets—poles were reared, and flags suspended across the streets—and every thing prepared for a most magnificent and imposing display of the *"deep enthusiasm felt for Old Shunk in Dauphin county."*

During Saturday and Sunday the Delegates to the nominating Convention arrived, and the report spread that the Mass Meeting of to-day would exceed any thing ever seen in the Commonwealth. The Locos were on tip-toe, and could scarcely retain their feelings of anticipated exultation over Sunday. This morning at 4 o'clock our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a discharge of artillery on Capitol Hill—26 guns, All were aroused and anxious to see the great demonstration that was to come off.

About nine o'clock a Delegation was announced from Perry county, and marched through the town, amounting to *fifty two!* At ten o'clock the nominating Convention organized under the former President, and after some proliminaries; nominated FRANCIS R SHUNK for Governor. The annunciation was received without enthusiasm—but a second firing of cannon was had on the hill.

About 12 o'clock the Dauphin County Delegation was announced, and marched up Market street, amounting to about a hundred—soon after the boys were mustered, and a Flag presented to them. These outnumbered the men somewhat—and then there was a dead calm for some hours. The faces of the Locofocos, which had began to lengthen about 9 o'clock, became elongated as criminals going to receive their sentence—and several attempts were made, but abandoned, to get up a procession. At length a council of the leaders was held, and a procession decided upon. A desperate effort was then made—runners were despatched all over town to rally out the faithful!

Appeals were made to the lukewarm to come forward "for the sake of the party," and a procession was at last mustered——and what, think you, was the number of the "immense throng" that was gathered at the *"Great State Ratificatuon Convention!"* The procession was counted at different points, by more than fifty persons, who all agreed that they numbered only from 500 to 550 persons—ALL TOLD! Some made less than 500, but several made 520 to 552—the latter being the highest number we heard. So the boasted "forty thousand" that was to make the welkin ring with huzzas for Polk, Dallas and Shunk, dwindled down to LESS THAN SIX HUNDRED! who marched to the Capitol as if they were going to a funeral of their nearest friend, with disappointment, shame and mortification depicted in their countenances! When they arrived at the Capitol, the Hon. Charles Jared Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, who "would have been a TORY, (as Polk's Grandfather was,) if he had been old enough for action in the time of the Revolution, took the rostrum, but soon discovering that the people would not stay to hear his speech he gave way, and what few remained dispersed.

In the evening notice was given for a meeting at the Court House—the bell was rang for half an hour—but it was with much effort that even a sufficient number of persons could be raised to organize a meeting. At last about 140—at least forty of whom were Whigs—assembled, and Mr. Ingersoll proceeded to finish the speech that he commenced at the Capitol. Thus ended the Great Locofoco State Ratification Convention that was to strike terror into the hearts of the Whigs, and secure the election of Polk, Dallas and Shunk, in Pennsylvania. It was the most miserable abortion—the most laughable failure—the most heart-rending disappointment to the Locofocos, and the most cheering result that the Whigs could have desired. The day could not have been finer, nor the atmosphere more pleasant. It was such a day as is calculated to draw out the entire population—men, women, and children: consequently, as all had calculated much upon the display, all were disappointed.

We need only say to the friends of MARKLE, CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN throughout the Commonwealth, that if they go to the Polls on the second Tuesday of October, a glorious victory awaits them. The People have resolved upon a change of rulers, and are determined to effect it!

The abuse of Gen. Markle by the Texas Tories.

The vulgar abuse and scurrility of the Texas Locofoco Free Trade papers in this State, of the gallant and noble hearted Markle, is one of the most lamentable evidence afforded of the disposition and determination of our opponents to sacrifice every thing high and noble, and manly to their own desperate and selfish purposes. There was a time when such infamous attacks upon the reputation; private and public, of one who had fought and bled, and made such sacrifices to protect their rights, as Gen Markle has done, would have raised the universal indignation of the whole people of Pennsylvania without regard to party. But now so accustomed have the people become to these Locofoco slanders that they scarcely notice them, though we still think that when the time comes they will teach the miserable defamers that they are determined to protect the character of him who made such sacrifices in the hour of darkness and danger to protect them. We will never believe that the honest, intelligent people of Pennsylvania, celebrated as they are for their love of Justice and their gratitude for military services rendered in their behalf, will permit Gen. Markle to be sacrificed for a man whom they have already fed and clothed for a *third of a century.—Lanc. Union.*

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.

The Federalists of 1844.

The true-blue Federalists of 1844, held a meeting at Harrisburgh on the 2d inst., and nominated F. R. Shunk, for Governor, a man who has been about thirty years in office, and cannot now well contrive to live without feeding at the public crib. In looking over the proceedings of the meeting, we expected to find some statement of principles, some grounds on which the suffrages of the people are asked, but there is nothing of the kind. Shunk and Dallas and Polk are glorified, but not a word about principles. There is man-worship enough to satisfy the most determined aristocrat, the most zealous blue-light Federalist, but not a word about protecting home industry, about preventing the extension of slave territory, about paying the state debt, or any measure for the benefit of those who care less about men, and more about good Government.—*Shunk,* the veteran office-holder, is glorified, but nothing said about providing ways and means to pay our state debt, and relieve our people from oppressive taxation—nothing about our quota of the lands, or the sale of the public works. *G. M. Dallas, one of the family,* who seem to consider the people made for their especial use, and who have used them to some purpose, is the pink of Democrats, in the eyes of these humbuggers, who cover up their Federalism under the prostituted name of Democracy. Polk—little Jimmy Polk, of Tennessee, last and least on the list of Federal candidates is a "distinguished statesman?" according to this Federal convention, but they do not condescend to tell the people whether they approve of his free-trade principles, or his Texas and disgraceful war principles, or not. Oh no. They set up their idols and command the people to fall down and worship them, without daring to question whether they are men they can trust. Such is modern Federalism!

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

This gentleman is now before the people for their suffrages for the high office of Governor of this Commonwealth. We propose, therefore, from time to time, between this and the election, to examine into his principles, and the claims he presents for the support of the public. First and foremost we will answer an inquiry which is made in various parts of the state. It is asked, "did Francis R. Shunk walk in the Catholic procession, at the laying of a corner-stone of a Cathedral now building in Pittsburgh, and take off his hat at the elevation of the host, or some other religious rite?" We answer, *he did!* If any one denies it, we will bring one hundred respectable men to prove it, and more, if necessary. It was much talked of in this city at the time, and caused great astonishment. He was the only professed Protestant we have heard of who thus gave the sanction of his character and influence to the Procession.

But we have another much more important objection to Francis R. Shunk. We have been informed by a gentleman of veracity, that Francis R. Shunk, sometime since, in this city, declared that the *"Bible ought to be excluded from the Common Schools,"* and among the reasons he stated was, that "Catholics paid taxes as well as the Protestants." This is as the matter is stated to us. If Mr. Shunk denies it, we are promised the proof. This is an important matter to the people of Pennsylvania. They have been in the habit of having the Bible, the blessed word of God, read in their schools, and their children inducted into its divine precepts. The Secretary of State is the Superintendent of Common Schools, and greatly under the influence of the Governor, and the people will want to know from Mr. Shunk, before they place him in office, whether he intends to proscribe the Bible, and banish it from our common schools!

The True Principles of the Polk Party.

The United States Gazette remarks, (and we can use similar language.)—We have daily calls for Locofoco papers which advocate the true principles of the party in regard to the Tariff and Texas—more, indeed, than we can supply. We observe that there is issued from the office of the Southern Reformer, published at Jackson, Mississippi, a paper called "The Dollar Reformer," which, judging from the prospectus, will be full of interesting matter, both for the Whigs and Locos of Pennsylvania and other Tariff States.

The publishers say in their prospectus:

"In the discussion of the TEXAS and TARIFF questions, we shall enter with all our energy and ability. The annexation of Texas to the United States rests singly and alone upon the action of the democratic party. They alone will secure it. The letter of Henry Clay admits into that balance which is to decide the question, the WHOLE ABOLITION VOTE OF THE NORTH. While Abolitionists oppose annexation, we shall find that Henry Clay will never favor it."

* * * * * * * *

"We shall steadfastly oppose the present TARIFF, blackened as it is with gross injustice to the SOUTHERN PLANTER, for the exclusive and peculiar benefit of the NORTHERN MANUFACTURER. We shall consider it our duty to support the interests of the SOUTH; and while doing so, we are not afraid that we shall ever be found in conflict with those of any other section of the Union. We are southern men in sentiment, in feeling, in interest, and be her destiny what it may, we shall ever be found upon the battlements of SOUTHERN RIGHTS, seeking to defend and perpetuate them. We say that in this election, the rights of the SOUTH are at stake. They are at stake in ANNEXATION and the TARIFF; and we southern men MUST FIND OUR DUTY TO LIE IN SUPPORTING MEN FOR THE HIGH TRUSTS OF THE NATION, WITH US IN FEELING AND IN SENTIMENT upon those mighty and overwhelming questions. We hold no affinity to the NORTH any further than the interests of the UNION—THE WHOLE UNION—are concerned. We would class with Whigs every man who votes for a high tariff. We would class with WHIGS EVERY MAN WHO WOULD OPPOSE ANY CHANGE OR ALTERATION IN THE PRESENT TARIFF. We care not for names. Men may call temselves democrats; they may wish to be so, for it is a proud and glorious privilege, but acts alone shall entitle them to our support."

We would recommend the above paper to our friends—its circulation in this State, we think, would be productive of good.

The Locofocos Abetting Treason.

While in one part of the country the friends of Polk are openly advocating *Disunion,* in another they are openly *abetting treason.* The Dorrite of the city of New York had chartered two steamboats to go to Providence on the 4th inst., to attend a sympathizing meeting then and there to be held. It is intimated that the purpose of this gathering is to liberate Dorr by force. A paragraph in the following words appeared in the Albany Argus a few days ago.

"If there has ever been a case since the revolution which would JUSTIFY THE PEOPLE IN THE SURROUNDING STATES IN TAKING UP ARMS *and going* IN SUFFICIENT FORCE TO OPEN THE PRISON *and set a guiltless man free, this is it. This should be avoided if* POSSIBLE. *But is it not presuming much upon the forbearance on the part of the friends of political liberty and equality, to suppose that they will long rest easy with a case of political oppression before their eyes!"*

The Government of Rhode Island, which has conducted itself throughout the whole of this Dorr business with equal moderation and steady firmness, will doubtless be prepared against any such attempts as are intimated above, if any such are intended.

☞The Allegheny Ashlanders held a fine meeting in the Ark on Thursday evening. The Ark was crowded to excess, and Mr. Williams addressed the audience, for more than an hour, part of the time in a strain of thrilling eloquence. Several songs were sung by different Glee Clubs—one, the Nominee, creating great merriment and cheering.—The cause is onward in Allegheny.

Gen. Markle—Westmoreland County.

"See the conquering hero comes."

Old Westmoreland is becoming enlightened, and begins to understand the nature of true Democracy. She has been long benighted by a pseudo Democracy, called Locofocoism, *alias* blue-light Federalism, but the day of her redemption is near. She is to pour her thousand horsemen into our midst, on the 10th, with the brave old hero, the war-worn veteran, the plain, honest, intelligent farmer, GENL JOSEPH MARKLE, at their head. The Intelligencer, speaking of the Convention, says:

"The brave MARKLE will be there! He visited Pittsburgh with his citizen soldiers in 1812, when on his march to meet the invading foe. He will now be there under more favorable auspices with his legions of fellow-citizens, to meet the hosts of friends that will be assembled to do him honor, and swell the shout of gratitude that bursts from assembled multitudes."

☞While the Whigs of Cannonsburgh were absent attending the Convention at Washington, some Locos, who would trample on the flag of their country if they dared, cut the Whig Pole down and threw the flag away. Thank heaven! no Whig has ever disgraced himself or the party by such dastardly acts. The Whigs of Cannonsburgh had better watch their henroosts.

THE GREAT CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

The Convention at Washington on Thursday, was a most splendid affair. The lowest computation of the numbers present is *fifteen thousand.* Mr. Forward says it was the largest assembly he ever addressed, except the Convention in this city in 1840. Donegal township took the Prize Banner, and then generously offered it to the township that should give the largest increased vote at the election. Among the speakers were Messrs. Clarkson and Reed, of Philadelphia; Mr. Morgan of Louisiana; Mr. Stewart, of Fayette, and Messrs. Forward and Hampton, of Pittsburgh.

It being found impossible for all the people to hear one man, even with the voice of a trumpet, two new stands were erected, so that the people were addressed at three points at once. Mr. M'Kennan threw open his house for all who choose to come and about one hundred and fifty persons took dinner with him in the afternoon. The Whigs generally had the latchstring out. Pittsburgh delegation numbered about two hundred, and large delegations were present from Wheeling, and from Westmoreland, Fayette and Green counties.

GREAT MEETING IN BEAVER.

We learn from the Beaver Argus, that a great meeting was held in the Court House, in that place, on Tuesday evening last. The Argus remarks:—"We have never before seen the Court House more densely crowded; never before witnessed a more attentive audience, nor speakers more happy and eloquent in the discussion of the great questions of the day." Hon. John Dickey presided. We take the following extract from the proceedings in the Argus, as a merited compliment to our fellow citizens:

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was introduced to the assembly, who delivered one of the most able and eloquent addresses it has ever been our good fortune to hear; for an hour and a half engaging the close attention of the crowd, and frequently calling from them the strongest marks of approbation.

We have neither time nor space, nor would we venture to give any extended notice of the speech; suffice it to say that all the great issues before the Union were argued in a most able and convincing manner; Mr. Williams fully sustaining the high character which had preceded him here as an able public speaker. The Tariff, Distribution—Distribution as a *Tariff measure*—the Veto, the Currency, Democracy, and the policy of Pennsylvania, were presented in the strongest possible light, making upon each an impregnable argument which would defy all the sophistry of the knavish demagogues who endeavor to impose Mr. Polk upon the People as an advocate of their cherished interests. Mr. Williams concluded with a brilliant and soul-stirring eulogy upon the character and services of the greatest Statesman of the age, appealing to all by the strongest obligations of duty and patriotism to unite their efforts for the elevation of the great champion of the UNION, whose triumph will restore to the nation the prosperity and tranquility enjoyed by us under the administrations of the old Fathers of Democracy.

We learn, says the St. Louis Republican of August 30, by the officers of the steamer Belmont, that the new steamer Judge McLean struck a log last Sunday at the mouth of Little Blue river, in the Ohio, by which a number of her timbers were broken, and she was obliged to lay by for repairs. She was from Pittsburgh, and freighted for this place.

We cut the following from the same paper—

The American Fur Company's boat Nimrod arrived here yesterday, from Council Bluffs. The steamer Frolic was heard from eight days ago, about 350 miles above the Bluffs, passing safely onward toward the Yellow Stone. A large number of the Company's men had deserted, or refused to do duty, and an express was brought down by the Nimrod for recruits.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says:

It is whispered here among the frequenters of the White House clique, that there "is to be" an outbreak of the Canadian Patriots, at Toronto, within a week from this time. Much secret consultation is said to be going on among the Locos, high in office, which seems to have a mysterious connexion with this rumored movement, and a hint has been dropped by one of their leaky vessels, that a new "annexation" scheme is on foot, to serve as a sort of counterpoise to the Texas Treaty.

SHUNK AND THE TARIFF.

The Locofoco nominee for Governor will undoubtedly be FRANCIS R. SHUNK, an officeholder for *thirty years,* always by appointment, and never by a vote of the People! Well, we are right content that it should be so. Pennsylvania has always been a *Tariff* State, and her People believe that American Industry should be *protected.* Such being the case, it is hardly probable that any considerable body of voters will cast their suffrages for a man who has *always been the determined opponent of a Tariff for* PROTECTION! This is well known to be the case in Harrisburg, where Mr. Shunk resided for years. In conversation, and on all occasions when the question was broached in his presence, Mr. SHUNK *invariably argued against the Protective Policy* and went practically *for Free Trade!* This is a matter of public notority here, and is within the knowledge of *hundreds—Har. Tel.*

THE WELCOME,

A SONG FOR THE TENTH OF SEPTEMBER.

TUNE—*"Sparkling and bright."*

Joyful and light, our hearts unite,
In the cause of the good Whig party,
And greet to-day, the friends of Clay.
With a welcome free and hearty.

CHORUS.

Then Whigs rejoice, with heart and voice,
The country is up-rising,
With loud acclaim, to spread the fame
Of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Welcome to you, good Whigs and true,
From old *Westmoreland County,*
You've come along one thousand strong,
And well deserve a bounty.
Then Whigs, &c.

A welcome too, to *Wheeling* too,
"Virginia never tires."
For on those parts, are noble hearts,
Which burn with good Whig fire.
Then Whigs, &c.

The string hangs out, beyond a doubt,
From every good Whig dwelling,
And of the scores of open doors,
And hearts, there is no telling.
Then Whigs, &c.

And here's a health to our Commonwealth,
And the ladies whose eyes so sparkle,
To give us light, in the good Whig fight,
For Clay and gallant Markle.
Then Whigs, &c.

To celebrate throughout our State,
The tenth day of September;
This jubilee of victory,
We all with pride remember.
Then Whigs, &c.

Whigs one and all, unite this fall,
To give the Locos thunder;
With Harry Clay we'll break away,
The power of public plunder.
Then Whigs, &c.

Come rouse you then, if ye are men
Who feel the good Whig fires,
Which brightly burns, where the heart in-urns
The virtues of our sires.
Then Whigs, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6, 1844

Frightful Explosion and Loss of Life,

Office of the Reading Democratic Press, }
Tuesday Morning, 5 o'clock Sept. 3, 1844. }

Four men killed—Bursting of a Boiler on the Reading and Pottsville Railroad.

We are again called upon to record one of the most frightful accidents that ever occurred upon this Road. The boiler of the engine bursted last night at 9 o'clock, about 2 miles from Reading, instantly killing Joseph Ward, Engineer, Jas. M'Cabe, Conductor, Frank Tye and Peter Maham, Firemen, whose lifeless bodies were found several hours after in a frightful state of mutilation in a field near by, in which lay the boiler, which had been torn from the wheels with irresistable force and hurled from the bed and wheels of the engine, which were entiecly demolished.

The watch in Mr. M'Cabe's pocket was found to have stopped at 20 minutes after 9, and from this circumstance this accident must have occurred at that hour last night.

At the time of the accident the train was under fall headway, and the explosion must have been instantaneous as it was fatal. It was raining in abundance, and vivid flashes of lightning were playing in the heavens, and it is supposed that a heavy bolt of electricity struck the engine. It must have been caused by lightning, as all circumstances prove that to no other cause can it be attributed.

The mangled bodies of the slain were brought to town last night, and exhibited frightful evidence of the combined power of steam and electricity, and its effects upon the engine named "Richmond," destoying her completely tearing every joint assunder, scattering the men and fragments in all direction.

From the London Times of the 19th ult.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

PARIS, Aug. 17. 9 o'clock P. M.

We have received by extraordinary express the Paris papers of Saturday night, with a letter from our correspondent.

The Messenger of the 17th instant, states that the government had received news from Tangiers of the 7th, respecting facts announced by the telegraphic despatch given in the Moniteur of the 15th. On the 4th the answer arrived which the Pacha of Larache, Sidi Bouselem, had made to the ultimatum of France. That reply was not satisfactory. It said nothing of the intended dissolution of the bodies of troops collected on the frontiers of Algeria, the numbers of which would be augmented by the arrival of the hereditary Prince with 20,000 or 25,000 men.—The answer renewed the promise that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs guilty of the aggression upon our frontier, but making it a condition that Marshall Bugeaud should be recalled. In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abd-el-Kader appeared in truth more satisfactory than what had hitherto been obtained but the style of it was vague, obscure, embarrassed, and full of restrictions. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville and M. de Nyon, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty, could not regard that reply as acceptable, which appeared to have no object but to gain time. His Royal Highness, in conformity with the instructions of the King's government, determined to attack the fortifications of Tangiers.

The following facts appear to result from the report addressed to the Minister of the Navy:—

It was yesterday, the 6th, about half past 8 o'clock in the morning, that the squadron under the command of the Prince, at anchor under the walls of Tangiers, opened its fire with shouts of "Vive le Roi." In one hour the fire of the place was silenced, the batteries were dismantled and the guns dismounted. On our side the loss was not considerable. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground, the squadron came up and took its station with complete success. The Suffren, in which the Prince was, anchored in six fathoms and a half, in a rocky bottom, at the nearest point to the enemy's batteries, which the Admiral had reserved for himself.

The fire, which opened at half past eight ceased entirely at about 11 o'clock. It was kept up the whole while with an ardour which did not for a moment exclude the precision required for correct pointing. It is to that correctness, as well as to the station selected by the Prince, that the rapid success obtained is to be attributed.

The example set by the Suffren was followed by all the ships of the squadron. The reststance was much more vigorous than was generally expected; several cannons on the ramparts ceased their fire only after having been shattered.

Mr. Hay arrived during the engagement in the Vesuvius, from Mogador. In the evening he waited on the Prince de Joinville, and had a conference with him.

The Spanish division, an English ship of the line and a frigate, several Sardinian, Swedish and American vessels of war, assisted at this brilliant achievement.

According to the preparations made on the 7th, the squadron would be able to put to sea on the following day.

It was announced that the Prince de Joinville's report upon the bombardment of Tangiers, looked for with so much impatience, would be published in the Moniteur. The Moniteur publishes nothing.

RUMORED OCCUPATION OF TANGIERS BY THE FRENCH.

The Patrie, Paris Journal, of Saturday evening has the following article:—"Rumors of the highest importance were circulated to day at the Bourse. It was said that the Prince de Joinville had landed, who had taken possession of Tangiers where the tri-colored flag was waving at this moment. It was added, that the English consul had immediately protested against this measure.

NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

Parliament has repealed the penal laws respecting the Roman Catholics. A bill, conceived in a similar spirit, enabling property to be legally transferred to the use of the Church of Rome in Ireland, was introduced and passed.

Parliament stands adjourned to September 5, to enable the House of Lords to give judgment in the case of Mr. O'Connell.

Judgment in the case of the traversers will be given on the 2d proximo, and although it is generally understood that it will confirm the proceedings in the Irish Court, much will depend upon the opinions which the judges may entertain with regard to the proceedings connected with the monster trials, whether any portion of Mr. O'Connel's term of incarceration will be curtailed.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The Thomas Bennett, a vessel on her voyage from Liverpool to Charleston, S. C., whence she sailed on the 3d instant, returned on the 14th, in consequence of the murder of the captain by the cook. She had been out five days when the melancholy event occurred, but had only reached the Bay of Biscay, when the chief mate put back, and on arrival, the murderer, a fine looking fellow, named John Kent, was apprehended, and placed in confinement.

SPAIN.

QUEEN ISABELLA.—Letters from Barcelona say the health of the young Queen is not such as to afford satisfaction for the last five or six days. She can scarcely take exercise in her own apartment, as she is quite lame.

MOROCCO—BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER—The following very important intelligence has arrived by Express.

PARIS, Thursday Morning, 7 o'clock.

The Journal Des Debates of this morning contains the subjoined announcement of the bombardment of Tangier.

"We are assured that the Government received last night the following important news from the African coast.

"The answer of the ultimatum sent to the Emperor of Morocco by the Prince commanding the French fleet not having been satisfactory, his Royal Highness, the Prince de Joinville commenced firing against the advanced works which protect the fortress of Tangier.

"These works were altogether destroyed—The European quarter of the town has been spared.

"The English Consul General, Mr. Hay, took refuge on board the vessel of the French Admiral.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA,

Interesting Letter from Col. Webb—Danger of War between England and France.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston, on Sunday last. The news by her has been mostly anticipated by the Great Western. The following letter from Col. Webb, who came passenger in her, is, however, quite interesting. We copy from the New York Courier and Inquirer:—

STEAM-SHIP HIBERNIA, }
12 M., September, 1st, 1844. }

We sailed from Liverpool at half-past 2 o'clock on the 19th of August, and, in all probability, will arrive at Boston this afternoon at 4 o'clock—thus making the shortest trip across the Atlantic that has yet been accomplished, although I doubt not but that the time will arrive when it will be regularly achieved in ten days.

As the *Great Western* (if within her time,) reached New York on Saturday evening or earlier, we bring no additional news of importance. The bombardment of *Tangiers* by the Prince de Joinville, is of course, the subject of general conversation in England; and I am sorry to add, that the opinion among the most intelligent of her statesmen is that a war with *France* is almost inevitable. The war party in France will not permit Guizot to make any explanation of the *Tahiti,* affair even if he desired to do so; and he is known to have said very recently, that a compliance with the demands of the British Ministry, would cost him his head and *Louis Philippe* his throne. In the meantime, Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, are committed to insist upon full reparation; and what is still worse, the *Whigs* of England constitute the war party there, so that a change of Ministry cannot be resorted to, to preserve peace. But I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that peace is not greatly desired by the governments of either France or England.—The death of *Louis Philippe* has long been looked forward to, as a period when a war between the two countries will be inevitable; and possibly the present is quite as favorable a juncture for the contest as could be desired. It is very evident that the crowned heads of Europe have less to dread from a war with *Louis Philippe* on the throne, than from the same event after his demise. His desire would be to achieve an honorable peace; and thus the war spirit in France and the denunciations of England to which it occasionally gives rise, would have an opportunity to evaporate before the troubles consequent upon his death. If the outbreak be postponed until the death of *Louis Philippe,* there is too much reason to apprehend a war for the propagation of liberal principles; and consequently, a general war in Europe. Not so however, from a war between England and France at this time. The great powers of Europe are all disposed to have "Young France" soundly thrashed; and there can be no doubt but England has been assured that if she will undertake the task, Russia, Austria and Prussia, will not only stand aloof but if necessary, lend a helping hand in what they look upon as a "labor of love," intended to guard against such a war as has been for years apprehended on the demise of the King of the French. The visits to England of the Emperor of Russia, Prince William, of Prussia,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

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South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

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PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 9, 1844

LETTERS FROM MR. CLAY.—We publish to-day, two noble letters from Mr. Clay on the subject of the Tariff. If there was any honesty in the Locofoco papers of this city, which have shamefully misrepresented Mr Clay's Tariff views we would ask them to publish these letters. But we do not expect it. It would be an act of justice beyond their comprehension.

THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS!
Francis R. Shunk.

The Post had, yesterday morning, an indirect denial of the statement that Mr. Shunk lately declared in this city, that the "BIBLE OUGHT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE COMMON SCHOOLS!" A mere insinuation that such a grave charge is not true, will not answer. On no question are the people of this Commonwealth more jealous than with regard to their right to have the Bible read in Common Schools by their children, and everywhere else. The people must have a denial from Mr. Shunk himself. If he will say that he never made such an assertion, or anything tantamount to it, we will then produce the proof on which our allegation is founded. If he does not deny it, and treats it with silence, then we hold him accountable for the expression. We would not charge Mr. Shunk with anything we did not believe to be true, but sufficient has been stated to us to convince us that we have stated only the *naked truth*.

The Post, also, meanly insinuates that there is something not true about our statement of Mr. Shunk walking in the Catholic Procession, and taking off his hat, &c. This is done for foreign consumption. The Post, reckless as it is, *dare not say*, that Mr. Shunk did not walk in the Catholic Procession and take off his hat at the performance of some religious rite. Mr. Shunk himself would convict the Post of lying in such a case.

We can inform the Post, once for all, that we shall not be deterred from an examination of Mr. Shunks conduct on this Catholic question, or any other, by mere personal abuse. It is too important a matter to the people of Pennsylvania to be passed over in silence. If a protes ed Protestant, for the sake of securing Catholic votes is willing to fawn upon them, and gives up one of the dearest rights of American citizens to secure his purpose, we are determined the people shall know it. We did not raise this issue. It was raised by the man who slandered Mr. Clay in Birmingham.

The Cause in Birmingham.

The Whigs of this borough are "all alive" in the present important contest. On Friday last they raised a fine tall Clay poll, near C. Ihmen's glass works; and on Saturday afternoon, another one, 175 ft., above ground, was raised at the "Hecla Iron works," and the stars and stripes run up, amidst the cheers of hundreds of Protective Tariff men. On the same evening at early candle light, the citizens met almost en masse in the public school house, and were most ably and eloquently addressed by J. D. Mahon and C. B. M. Smith, Esqrs., in speeches which elicited loud and frequent applause from the crowded audience. On the 10th this noble borough will have in the Whig line a splendid banner, painted by Mr. Dodge—worthy of the cause—worthy of the numbers who will rally round it, and worthy of the victory they will achieve over Polk, Dallas, Shunk and free trade in the coming elections.

The Farmers and Mr. Clay.

It has been repeatedly charged upon Mr. Clay, by Locofoco orators and papers, that he was unfriendly to agriculture, and the sentiment, "*agriculture needs no protection*," has been charged upon him. To ascertain Mr. Clay's opinions on these subjects, a letter was addressed to him by Gen. R. L. CARUTHERS, of Lebanon, Penn., of date Aug. 12, making the inquiries which we append below. Let the farmers of Pennsylvania read this letter of Mr. Clay's, and imprint it upon their memories. It is a noble testimony in favor of their occupation, as well as refutation of the slanders against the Farmer of Ashland. The following are Mr. Caruthers' inquiries, and Mr Clay's reply:

1st. In making discriminations in a revenue Tariff with a view to protection of American industry would you include the agricultural as well as manufacturing and other interests?

2d. In case of your success would you be in favor of the revival of the bankrupt law or any law of a like character, and when you voted against the repeal of that law in 1842 before it went into force, did you consider yourself instructed by the Legislature of Ky. to vote differently? I am with great respect,

Your friend and ob't servant,
R. L. CARUTHERS.

Hon. H. CLAY.

ASHLAND, Aug. 20th, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—I received your letter of the 12th inst. You surprise me by the statement of some opinions which are attributed to me. Nothing can be more *unfounded than the assertion that I am unfriendly to the protection of agriculture*. I deem the first interest in all its departments as the FREDOMINENT INTEREST in the United States. Cotton, Hemp, Wool, manufactures of Tobacco and other articles of agricultural product are now protected, and if the measure of protection be inadequate *no man in the United States would be willing to go further than I would in extending sufficient protection*. I have never held or expressed any other sentiments. The substance of what I have said and which is to be found in my published speeches, is, that agriculture in the United States, owing to our distance from European countries, needs but little *direct* protection. But the principal aim in introducing and protecting manufactures is to benefit agriculture by opening a new and home market for its surplus productions.

Expressions disparaging to agriculture or rather to the habits of those who pursue it have been put into my mouth and paraded at the head of newspapers. I NEVER USED SUCH EXPRESSIONS. *They have been forged or fabricated* by political enemies. *Of all the pursuits of man, I consider the cultivation of the earth as the most honorable*. It is my own pursuit, and any reflecting man must at once perceive that I could say nothing derogatory from it.

I have already stated in a letter which has been published that the General Assembly of Kentucky, gave me no instructions to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Instructions were pending before the Legislature but they fell by a disagreement between the two Houses.

I consider that the American people have expressed a decided disapprobation of the late Bankrupt Law, and for one, in deference to that opinion, I do not desire to see that Law revived or any other Bankrupt Law passed.

I congratulate you on the satisfactory result of the August elections, and remain your friend,

And obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Gen. R. L. CARUTHERS.

HURRAH FOR THE OLD GUARD.
Tremendous Meeting in Lancaster—A letter from Mr. Clay!—Great Speech by Mr. Clayton.

Thursday last was a proud day for Old Lancaster. An extra of the Philadelphia Inquirer says—"Never, within our recollection, has there been a more enthusiastic and soul-inspiring rally of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, than that which took place yesterday at Lancaster. During the entire afternoon of the previous day, and from early dawn yesterday morning, down to the hour appointed for the meeting, the railroad lines from the East and from the West, and vehicles, equestrians and pedestrians from every part of the country, poured in their thousands upon thousands to greet "the patriotism and the beauty of Lancaster."

The United States Gazette says—"Seldom has such a tremendous and cheering display taken place, or one better calculated to insure the belief of the triumphant popularity of Henry Clay. Thousands on thousands were joined in one united mass—united in one purpose, and for the expression of the same sentiments. The shouts that rent the air were like the noise of heavy artillery, and the magnificent display of banners and devices which adorned the spectacle, attested the deep-rooted feeling of enthusiasm and determination that now possesses every Whig heart."

Delegations were present from the adjoining counties, from Philadelphia, Delaware and Baltimore. About mid-day a procession was formed and moved off to a spacious field in the vicinity of the city. Here the meeting was duly organized by calling Wm. Heister, Esq., to the chair. A series of spirited and appropriate resolutions having been offered by Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., and adopted, the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, was loudly called for. On making his appearance he was hailed with deafening cheers.

Mr. Clayton's address is a masterly effort, every way worthy of its distinguished author. Whilst Mr Clayton was addressing the immense concourse in front and around about him, temporary platforms were erected in other parts of the field, from which the people were addressed by Gen. Irvin, the Hon Garrett Davis, of Mass., and others.

We make room for some lengthy extracts from Mr. Clayton's speech, as reported for the Philadelphia Inquirer, including Mr. Clay's decisive and noble letter.

Mr. Clayton opens his speech with a beautiful apostrophe to American Ladies, and then takes up the Annexation project, and reviews the causes which produced the rejection of Mr. Van Buren and nomination of Mr. Polk. He proves that the Annexation of Texas, controlled the whole matter, and if Polk is elected Texas will be annexed. He then proceeds as follows:

I have yet another brief word, before parting with this subject of annexing Texas to this Union, for the benefit of those of my fellow citizens who have hitherto differed from me in political opinion. They know that the election of Mr. Polk will be attended, or soon followed, by the actual annexation of this vast territory; and that, in this act, we shall violate an existing treaty with Mexico, and degrade our exalted character as a nation by the shameless exposition to the whole world of broken faith and unbridled rapacity of dominion. War with Mexico will be the immediate and inevitable result. Do not—oh! let me beseach you—do not rely for victory in that bloody contest, upon the strength of our own arms and the weakness of our adversary. The avenging justice of Him, "who stands and measures the earth, who beholds and drives asunder the nations"—has long since taught mankind that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. No man estimates more highly than I do, the American character for bravery and military prowess. But no nation has received more solemn admonitions from the God we profess to adore, that power will not insure victory, unless it be accompanied by justice. Our revolutionary forefathers, with a physical force less than can now be commanded by a single State of this Union, with a population not exceeding that of New York, and with means far less than she can now control, in a righteous cause defied the whole power of England, and triumphed over the mightiest nation of the earth. In a just cause, we subsequently chastised the insolence of France on the ocean; and again, in that great contest, waged to avenge the injuries inflicted by England upon our plundered commerce, and our impressed seamen, as well as the insults to our national flag, in despite of the vast disparity of force, we triumphantly vindicated our national honor, while we effectually checked the rapacity and arrogance of the strongest, the proudest and the haughtiest among the conquerors of the world. In all these wars, every American bosom which was bared to the swords or bullets of an enemy was fired by a sense of injury to our country; and every American hand which dealt destruction on the foe, was nerved by the consciousness that our cause was just.

But how will it be in a warfare merely for conquest and extended rule? Is the race of Kosciusko and La Fayette so far extinct in the ancient world, that we may no longer expect the daring and chivalrous soldiers of Europe to succour Mexico, as they succoured us, when she shall make her appeal, as we did, to the nations of the earth, and implore their protection? The flag of our country will become the target for the shaft of every adventurer who shall seek to strike a blow against oppression, or who shall be actuated by the meaner passion for plunder. Our prosperous commerce, which now spreads its sails upon every sea, will be swept from the ocean, by privateers men of all nations under the Mexican flag; and while the rest of the civilized world will be in the full and tranquil enjoyment of all the blessings of peace—while even the monarchies of Europe, in respect for human rights and national honor, will have converted their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruninghooks—here, in our Western hemisphere alone,

"——the rough soldier, hard of heart,
In liberty of bloody hand, shall range
With conscience wide as hell;"

while all the world shall behold the sad spectacle of a great Republic robbing a feeble sister Republic, and an unoffending ally and friend, of territory to which we have no title by the laws of God or man.

My countrymen—there was no wisdom in the farmer who desired to have "no outside row to his cornfield,"—and there is as little wisdom in that statesman who measures the strength and power of the nation, rather by the extent of its territory, than by the density, intelligence and virtue of its population. It is no part of my purpose this day to discuss the mighty question which lies beyond all I have been considering,—whether it can become expedient or right, under any circumstances, to change the boundary of the Sabine for that of the Rio Grande del Norte. It would seem to a man as little acquainted with military defences as I am, that a South-western frontier 2000 miles in length, and a large part of it more than 1000 miles from New Orleans, would be more difficult to defend, and more liable to aggression and encroachment from abroad, than a boundary which would be protected by supplies of men and munitions of war from New Orleans, because of its greater proximity to the vast and populous valley of Mississippi.—But without reference to all this, I desire you to go with me this day no further than this,—I mean myself to go no further—that if we are to acquire Texas at all, under any circumstances, it shall not be under such as shall induce the other nations of the earth to brand the glorious stars and stripes as the *pirate flag* of an unjust and unprincipled people, and the country of Washington as the home of the land-robber and tyrant. If we must have Texas, let us treat for it, and pay for it honorably.—But, for the sake of all that is dear in the American character, let us neither steal it nor rob for it.

Mr. Clayton then takes up the subject of the Tariff, which he handles in a masterly manner, introducing a letter from Mr. Clay. We have only room for a few extracts:

Indulge me next in the brief consideration of another question, which must be decided, and, perhaps, forever settled, by the approaching Presidential election. It is one of such thrilling interest to every true American heart, that wherever it is rightly understood, it absorbs and swallows up all other and minor issues. It is a question which comes to the business and bosoms of all men among us who seek to obtain an honorable living by honorable means. If our experience as a nation has demonstrated anything, it is the wisdom—yea! the absolute necessity—of protecting our own Home Labor—the labor of all men who live, and move, and have their being on our own American soil, whether they be native or naturalized.

* * * * * * * * *

The question now before the country is—*shall this tariff stand or fall?* It is utterly vain for gentlemen of the opposite party to attempt to evade this issue. By electing a President resolutely bent on its destruction, as Mr Polk has declared himself to be, we bring the whole power and patronage of the General Government to bear against this system of policy, and that identical law which, we know is daily bringing inestimable blessings to us and ours. We elect a man to instruct by a Message at each successive session of Congress for four years to come, the Senators and Representatives of the people to repeal that law, and break down that system. We elect a man for the purpose of filling the custom houses, where the duties are collected with enemies of this system, which he has solemnly denounced in his Address to the People of Tennessee; of April 3, 1839, as "ODIOUS and UNJUST." We elect a man to fill 50,000 offices in the United States with the partizans of free trade, and the advocates of that British policy which would reduce us to a state of colonial vassalage to England, and re-colonize these States in her behalf without subjecting her to the expense of governing us, or imparting to us a solitary advantage in return for the substantial loss of our own national independence. We elect a man to fill the judicial tribunals of this government with JUDGES, who may declare the Tariff itself *unconstitutional*; and the executive and ministerial offices of the government with men hostile to the protection of our Home Labor; and we empower him, should he think proper to prohibit the execution of the law he hates, to strike dead any warrant for the enforcement of that law, in the hands of his agents, by removing them at pleasure.

* * * * * * *

If there be any one present who has been gulled by the delusion of the enemy, which teaches in Pennsylvania what no one dares to pretend in the Southern States, that Henry Clay has ever abandoned the Protective System, and that James K. Polk is to be relied upon as its advocate and friend, let me crave that man's attention to a few facts, which will dispel that delusion forever. It is not my purpose to occupy your time by a repetition of what I had the honor to say at Wilmington on the 15th of June last in reference to this subject. So far as relates to the opinions and past course of Mr. Clay in regard to the Compromise Act of the 2d of March, 1833, his objects in supporting it, and his present sentiments in reference to the whole Protective Policy, I intend to let him this day speak for himself. Having learned, a few weeks ago, that some persons in this State had for party purposes dared to make an issue before the people of Pennsylvania, as to the sincerity of his friendship for the Protective System, I ventured to break a resolution I had adopted not to annoy him with letters at this crisis when he is overburdened with correspondence, and to inform him that he had been charged, in Pennsylvania, with having abandoned his own system. His reply to me in the letter which I hold in my hand is in these words:

Mr. Clay's Letter.

BLUE LICKS, August 22, 1844.

My Dear Sir—Your supposition is right as to the oppressive extent of my correspondence. It is utterly impossible to answer all the letters which I receive. I am afraid that I cannot reply to many that deserve it.—Mr. Madison once remarked to me that Mr Jefferson's correspondence was overwhelming him, but they were furnished by a population of about ten millions. Mine are supplied by a population of near twenty millions. I can feel and conceive the possibility of a homicide, committed in the mode which Mr. Madison suggested.

I request you to attribute to the above cause, my omission to express to you before the satisfaction I derived from the perusal of your admirable speech on the Compromise law. No man knew better the motives and considerations which prompted its passage than you did, and you have ably and truly exposed them. We were upon terms of the most confidential intimacy and friendship. You daily, in the Senate, sat near me. You knew of my consultations with the practical manufacturers and their coincidence in opinion with us. I believe it was upon your invitation, that the lamented Dupont came from Delaware and conferred with us. Upon more occasions than one, whilst gazing upon the care-worn countenances and haggard looks of some of the delegation in Congress from South Carolina, you said to me, "Clay, these are fine fellows. It won't do to let old Jackson hang them. We must save them." You lived in a mess of some seven or eight Senators, and it was your mess that insisted upon the home valuation, as a *sine qua non*.—Mr. Calhoun opposed it. Your mess persevered. The fate of the bill was threatened; but he, at the last moment, withdrew his opposition, and the bill finally passed.

I have again and again asserted, on the floor of the Senate, that two principal objects were aimed to be accomplished. One was to avert a civil war. The other was to preserve the policy of protection. It was threatened, by Mr. Verplank's bill with total subversion: and I believed then and believe now, that, if the Compromise had not passed, at the next session of Congress, all traces of that policy would have been effaced from the statute book.

You and I both maintained that the measure of protection preserved by the Compromise would be sufficient until 1842. But we were taunted by our opponents, to know what would be its condition when that period arrived. We replied, there were the home valuation, cash duties, a long list of free articles, &c. But I said, also, let us take care of ourselves now; the people of 1842 may be trusted to take care of themselves. Public opinion, in the mean time, may become more enlightened, and the wisdom of the protective policy may be demonstrated.—I have not been disappointed. My predictions have been fulfilled. The people of 1842, the Whigs, at least, everywhere, and many of the Democrats are now fully persuaded that the industry of this great country ought not to be prostrated at the feet of foreign powers. Every where the cry is for a Tariff for Revenue, with discriminations for protection. Every where the preservation of the Tariff of 1842, which has worked so well, and is delivering us from embarrassments, is loudly demanded.

The circumstances which led to, or attended, the enactment of the Compromise, may be curious and interesting as matters of history; but, in respect to the policy of protection the great, practical, absorbing question is, shall the Tariff of 1842 be preserved or repealed? That question is to be solved in November next. I have repeatedly expressed my opinion UNEQUIVOCALLY IN FAVOR OF IT.

I thought we achieved a great triumph in placing the Protective policy, by the Compromise act, without the reach and beyond the term of Gen. Jackson's administration. And we availed ourselves of the fact that the South Carolina delegation were much more anxious that the difficulty should be settled by us than by Gen. Jackson.

You tell me that I am accused of having abandoned the protective policy. That would distress me exceedingly, if I were not accused of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors. I believe I have been charged with every crime enumerated in the Decalogue. I laugh at the straights to which my opponents are driven. They are to be pitied. Shrinking from all the issues, arising out of the great questions of national policy, which have hitherto divided the country, they have no other refuge left, but in personal abuse, detraction and defamation. I have lived down these attacks heretofore, and with the blessing of Providence, I hope to survive those which they are now directing against me. Most certainly my surprise at the attempt to make me out a friend of free trade with foreign countries, and an opponent of the Protective policy, ought not to be greater than that of my competitor at the effort to establish his friendship to the Protective policy.

I remain always truly and faithfully your friend,
H. CLAY.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Esq.

Now I leave all men, and especially those who attempted to disprove the position in support of which I labored in Wilmington on the 15th June last, that Mr. Clay's object by the Compromise Act was to *save* the protective principle and as much of the protective policy as he could, to their own reflections, after they shall have perused this letter. I think that some among the latter were mistaken, and would not do either Mr. Clay or my humble self intentional injustice. But there were others among them, for whose characters, as the lackeys and dirtcarriers of party, I have felt, and mean to avow, no other sentiment than that which is due to their unapproachable infamy. I do not think it possible for any honest man, or any man who has a due respect for his character, to avow the belief that Henry Clay is, or ever was, at any period of his public life, aught but the true, the sincere, the ever consistent friend of the Protective Policy. —(Great cheering.)

I now come to the consideration of the pretence of the advocates of James K. Polk in Pennsylvania, that he is, or ever was, a friend to the Protective policy. I served, I believe, seven years in Congress with him, though we were in different Houses, I know that while there, he was the steady enemy of Protection to Home Labor; while there, *I never heard him represented by any man as other than hostile to the whole American system*. I concur with that part of Mr. Webster's speech at Springfield, which declares Mr. Polk's opinions as I have stated them, and adds that "it is an insult to any man of common sense, to tell him that Mr. Polk is a friend to the Protective Policy." I hold a document in my hand, containing the avowed sentiments of Mr. Polk, as extracted from his speeches, addresses and letters, and also the opinions of leading men and papers of the party which supports him, shewing what his opinions and those of his party are, in regard to the Protective Policy and the present Tariff. These extracts conclusively demonstrate that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, is amongst the most bitter and unrelenting enemies of Protection. The National Clay Club in Philadelphia, has published these extracts; and with a view to expose those who have falsely represented Mr. Polk as a friend to Protection, it has, through its President, advertised the following reward:

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

The friends of JAMES K. POLK, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and other Tariff States, persist in a very extraordinary manner, in claiming him as a friend of the PROTECTIVE POLICY, when it must be known to them that he has all his life opposed that policy.

The following extracts from his speeches, addresses, letters, &c., and from the leading men and papers of the party which supports him, show what his opinions and those of his party are in regard to the PROTECTIVE POLICY and the present TARIFF, so clearly that no man can be deceived who will read them. But the *leaders* of the "*democratic*" party, fearing the effect of *truth*, are in the habit of declaring every thing which does not suit their own purpose, and which they cannot answer, to be "Whig lies." To put a stop to this, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS are hereby offered and will be paid to any man who will prove the extracts and passages quoted in this pamphlet to be untrue. And we are willing that Judge KING, of Philadelphia, who is a *democrat*, shall be the person to decide. Here, then, is a chance for any man who asserts that *truth* is "a Whig lie," because he cannot answer it, to make $1000. Our only object is to establish *truth* and expose *fraud and deception*. Gov. POLK himself DARE not deny the truth of these extracts. Send one of these pamphlets to him and try him.

CHARLES GIBBONS,
President of the National Clay Club.

The man who wins this reward will square the circle!

Mr. Clayton, then, by documents which he held in his hand, proved to a demonstration that James K. Polk was opposed to Protection, and to the Tariff of 1842. He then, in a most eloquent and masterly manner described the character and public services of Mr. Clay, and then concludes with the following appeal to Pennsylvanians:

Indulge me but a moment longer, and I have done. Should the struggle for national independence which is now raging throughout the length and breadth of the land, be decided against us by the vote of Pennsylvania, she will come out of that contest with her gorgeous banner trailing in the dust—herself bleeding at every pore. The shouts of party triumph will be speedily succeeded by the wail of her ruined ploughman and her beggared mechanics. The fire of her forges, and the sound of the axe and the hammer in her work shops, will die away amidst the acclamations of her fatal victory; and there may be thousands before me, who, with sorrow stricken, if not with broken hearts, may live to mourn the loss of that independence, without which public liberty would cease to be a blessing.—But, let me add, should the spirit of independence be discarded from the breast of all other Americans, it will still linger in the heart of that gallant little State, which, as she was the first to adopt the American Constitution, will be the last to abandon its true principles. And if that spirit shall be finally doomed to expire there, even there, amidst my native oaks and pines, it will breathe its last sigh on the bosom of its last friend.

Mr. Clayton sat down amid tremendous cheering which continued for several minutes and closed with a mighty *three times three!*

The Star that Never Sets!
Vermont is all herself—True to the Country's Cause!

	1844			1843		
	Slade.	Kellog.	Scat.	Manocks.	Kell'g.	Sc.
Putney	175	64	9	171	90	5
Vernon	56	18	4	48	74	9
Guilford	184	89	13	153	90	10
Wilmington	92	112	94	60	105	51
Mount Holly	205	13	94	190	16	1
Ludlow	177	31	77	120	50	29
Cavendish	261	15	17	192	21	21
Rockingham	246	206		247	190	20
Hartford	250	90	5	205	138	12
Windsor	362	118	5	290	170	1
Hartland	270	152	9	230	166	3
Baltimore	24	3		27	1	
Barnard	206	217	2	193	225	4
Bethel	177	104	70	122	118	43
Bridgewater	169	126	16	179	96	2
Chester	249	207	34	152	255	44
Pomfret	196	119	1	189	100	1
Reading	154	77	6	137	88	3
Springfield	384	99	20	274	123	34
Weathersfield	263	48	15	208	51	23
Weston	134	32	25	115	44	11
Woodstock	443	155	22	435	142	9
Rochester	159	26	114	106	30	99
Royalton	220	58	81	145	70	64
Stockbridge	107	85	59	87	104	43
Andover	82	18	66	60	17	45
Sharon	132	93	33	109	122	18
Norwich	155	194	30	100	180	50
Bennington	419	341	23	382	350	25
Woodford	59	35	5	53	41	
Searsburg	27	17		18	20	
Arlington	165	47	3	148	58	5
Shaftsbury	188	230	34	107	193	35
Pawlet	46 maj.			178	165	8
Colchester	"	18		112	155	
Burlington	67 "			399	334	11
Hinesburgh	55 "			142	68	55
Charlotte	65 "			150	42	22
Shelburne	40 "			122	69	
Cornwall	135	5	34			
Vergennes	134	71	28	83	60	51
Dorset	151	123				
Landgrove	34	15				
Manchester	188	168				
Pownal	140	206				
Readsborough	40	99				
Stamford	46	106				
Sunderland	26	79	5			
Winhall	88	32				
Glastenbury	"	14				
Peru	23 "					
Rupert	100 "					
Middletown	141	138	15	220	115	9
Clarendon	166	85	10	167	83	7
Ira	58	25	4	53	23	1
Mendon	61	48		51	49	2
Poultney	256	16	41	239	25	26
Rutland	355	76	41	323	80	47
Sherburne	58	46	16	36	54	4
Shrewsbury	100	118	22	85	112	7
Rockingham	247	199	28	258	190	16
Total	9,200	4,990		7,870	5,262	

☞To the Legislature, so far, we have advices of the election of SIXTEEN Whig Senators and *no* Locofoco; to the House, ONE HUNDRED Whigs and *ten* Locofocos. The North-Eastern section of the State, which most inclines to Locofocoism, has not yet been heard from. We are inclined to doubt the re-election of Dillingham, Locofoco, to Congress. The three Whigs are re-elected by largely increased majorities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 10, 1844.

THE EVER-GLORIOUS TENTH OF SEPTEMBER.
OUR GREAT CONVENTION!
Sixty Thousand People in Council!
GORGEOUS PARADE AND PROCESSION TO THE GROUND IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

It was presumed, weeks ago, that the Whig Convention called for this and the neighboring counties, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, would, from the enthusiasm so strikingly manifest among the people, be not only *large* but immense. The expectations of the most sanguine have been abundantly met. The congregation from all points was much larger than anticipated; the various counties and townsd did their duty thoroughly and nobly, and the result as witnessed in the proceedings of yesterday, developed a commanding nation of strength unprecedented in the history of Western Pennsylvania. We say, then, in all confidence that it was the greatest convention ever held in this section of country, and will carry a weight of influence into every portion of it which will sweep every thing before it. Like a vast wave rolling on to the ocean beach, driven with resistless power by a mighty wind, shattering and destroying the feeble bulwarks erected to stay its progress.

Early on Monday, Delegations from various quarters came pouring into the city on foot and on horse, in wagons, canal and steamboats in every variety of way. But at night the bulk from the river counties arrived. On Tuesday, long before day, detachments began to come in, and by 10 o'clock the town was crowded not only with men but multitudes of ladies. We never before, in all our lives, saw so many strangers of both sexes convened on one occasion. The two cities swarmed with them. Look which way we would nothing appeared but hosts traversing the streets, gazing at the Delegations and the numberless Flags, Banners, Transparencies and mottos, everywhere visible. The variety and beauty of these and the pointed emblems and mottos with which they were adorned, commanded universal and unbounded admiration. The great Whig pole at the Monongahela House was completed and, 300 feet above the street, the glorious "Old Guidiron,' and streamers flaunted proudly in the breeze, the pride and glory of every Whig that looked upon them. Numerous colored banners were stretched across the streets bearing appropriate sentiments. Transparencies were hung midway, speaking the wishes, the will, and the determinations too, of the great soul, which animated, as one man, the prodigious mass of Whigs concentrated in the city. The Whigs of the Fourth ward erected another tall pole opposite Jones' Ferry, and from that, and all the others on both sides of the rivers, the stripes and stars were floating. In countless windows, and crowding the foot paths were thousands of the most beautiful ladies, who, as the procession moved along, tossed their white handkerchiefs and waved clouds of banners, while thunders of applause rolled from end to end in acknowledgement of these tokens of approbation, favor and delight. In short the more we looked, and the better we comprehended the vastness of the concourse, the more profoundly were we impressed with its sublimity, and the power, truth and beauty of the principles of the Whig party. To see such a mass moved as one being; to hear such unanimity of sentiment; to realize such a torrent of enthusiasm; which, gushing from every heart, flowed in one overflowing volume—we say to see and hear all this and remain unmoved, would be to confess ourselves destitute of those noble affections which prompt to sacrifices, and labors, and sufferings, as well as lead to triumphs, honors and rewards. Not a Whig participated in the triumphal procession or united in counsel yesterday, but felt the sympathy which permeated the entire mass and flowed from soul to soul.

The Procession was formed about 10 o'clock and began to move on the designated route, but from misapprehension on the part of some Delegations, did not get fairly into line. We will, however, sketch the order and a few or the prominent banners and objects in it:

ORDER OF THE GREAT PROCESSION TO ALLEGHENY CITY.
Robinson Township Cavalry.

GEN. MARKLE

In a carriage, accompanied by several distinguished citizens.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

In carriages, under the command of *Maj. John Willock.*

Wheeling Delegation.

The noble Whigs of our sister city turned out a very large delegation. They had a splendid banner fringed with gold lace, a gift of the Whig Ladies. Another banner was inscribed the "Unflinching Whigs of the Fifth Ward"—no mistake about their facing the fire.

MUSIC

By the New Lisbon band in a carriage drawn by six white horses.

The *Columbiana County* Whigs had a large frame on a pole hung with tools, grain in the straw, &c., and surmounted by a splendid Peacock, quite alive in appearance.

The Steubenville Delegation

Was a very fair one and did duty like good soldiers.

MUSIC.

Armstrong County.

The *Armstrong County* Whigs carried a banner with the inscription, "We roll this Ball." Another, "Our cause is just; our Union perfect"

The Whigs of Freeport had two miniature ships on a Pole. A large number of Clay boys accompanied them with Flags.

Beaver County.

MUSIC.

This delegation was very large and strong. They had several banners, one a beautiful silk, presented to the Whigs of New Brighton with this motto: "Our confidence is in those whom by experience we know." Another painted banner represented the Ocean and Ships at a distance, in front a Plough, &c., with the motto: "Protection to American Commerce and Manufactures."

Cambria County.

We do not think this delegation was all together. It made a very respectable appearance, and carried a beautiful painted banner representing Gen. Markle on horseback in a battle with the Indians. The likeness is remarkably good.

Westmoreland Delegation.

The unterrified Whigs of Westmoreland presented a great array of the hardy yeomanry of that county. Their devotion must be truly gratifying to the old Hero. They carried a banner representing J. K Polk in the act of giving his opinion about the duty on wool and an angry Ram butting him terribly. A transparency told us these were "Gen. Markle's neighbors." Another banner that "Gen. M. routed the Delawares in ——, and he will route the Kickapoos in 1845"

Following this came *Jefferson* and *Baldwin* townships.

MUSIC.

Upper St. Clair Township declared the "People are coming." On another painted banner was a beautiful representation of a Log Cabin. Another a striking view of H. Clay with our Flag—in the distance, the Ocean, Ships and Steamers.

MUSIC.

The *Sligo* delegation bore a splendid banner handsomely mounted on one side representing the Sligo Iron works.

Lower St. Clair followed, and then a large number of German Whigs carrying a banner suitably inscribed but we could not read it

The *Robinson township* Whigs had a large wagon drawn by eight horses, rode by boys, dressed in white.

Findley township carried a banner with "Clay, Distribution and the Tariff"

MUSIC.

The "Workingmen of Birmingham" were there, as ever, at their posts. They had a splendid full-length portrait of Washington. In a wagon a Blacksmith was hard at work. Following them came the

Steamboat Whigs.

They turned out most gallantly, and were fully as numerous in proportion as their brethren of other branches of business. They had a miniature steamboat, the "Protective Tariff," Henry Clay, master, mounted on a large wagon, drawn by eight horses. It was rigged and furnished with two engines. Steam was up and the wheels revolved at a great rate. In the bow two sailors were heaving the lead with the true professional twang. A splendid banner represented a sailor boy with the inscription, "We have not forgotten the treaty of Ghent."

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.

To the Ashland Clubs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city were presented, yesterday morning, splendidly mounted banners, by the ladies of their respective cities. The former was presented by R. McKnight, Esq., on behalf of the donors, and received by C. Darragh on behalf of the Club. The latter by J. Sewell, Esq., for the Ladies, and by L. Peterson, Esq., for the Club. These Clubs are large and composed of young men who cast their first presidential vote this fall. Their *Glee Clubs* in carriages sung bravely.

Allegheny Delegation.

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.

The Wards of this city, as usual, turned out very largely. They carried numerous banners. A miniature and well executed loom, with a weaver at work, was carried on a pole. A small and neat steamboat was likewise in this delegation. One of their banners represents Mr. Clay in the foreground with a scroll in his hand, marked "Tariff of 1842"—in the background a mill in operation.

The Draymen

turned out a very large string of horsemen—they looked remarkably well, and know how to do the thing up right. On their banner is painted a dray loaded with boxes of merchandise, directed to well known firms in this city. It is really a handsome affair and was carried on a dray drawn by a cream colored horse. They had a neat model Canal boat about twelve feet long, called "Henry Clay."

MUSIC.

Wilkins township had a very respectable delegation.

The *Manchester* Whigs, as usual, turned out well. The Whig boys Glee Club loaded an omnibus and sung well—all had flags. The delegation carried a splendid banner with the celebrated view of Perry going from his dismantled ship to another, in the hard fought battle of Lake Erie, of which this is the anniversary. They had a beautiful banner formed wholly of roses and flowers, by the ladies, of course. The Wards of the city were out of joint somehow—the *Fourth* came in after Manchester.

MUSIC.

The *Fifth Ward* Clay Club followed the Fourth and then *Wilkins Township* which had an immense wagon containing a large number of delegates and a band of Music, drawn by one hundred horses, rode by delegates.

Versailles township carried a banner with "that same old coon." A wagon contained a number of Gardners with Cabbage, &c. Another contained a potter hard at work. Next followed a man with a bunch of Poke berries in mourning with black crape.

Pitt township turned out well and told us they were "good for 150 majority." The "Glass Legion" carried a huge globe of glass.

MUSIC.

Elizabeth had a large crowd with appropriate emblems namely two large boats on wagon, one with the ribs just set up, and the other ready to launch, both drawn by eight and ten horses, their riders in blue jackets—good for the ship builders.

MUSIC.

The *Lawrenceville* delegation was pretty strong with suitable banners, &c.

MUSIC.

Peebles and part of Pitt township followed. The Pitt township Glee Club which sung frequently, was drawn by fourteen horses—riders and horses dressed in white.

MUSIC.

Ross township had a wagon containing a blacksmith at work, Merchants at the desk, a Sickle grinder at work and a Carpenter's bench.

Pine township says "Whigs do their own voting."

Franklin township had a beautiful banner with the grave old Philosopher, and another with Markle ploughing and the inscription, "Old Joe—the Farmers Candidate."

Ohio and Indiana followed. The workingmen from the Etna works carried a splendid banner representing a Rolling Mill and

Upon its ample front they will see the genius of America under the guidance and direction of the goddess of Wisdom, who has thrown at her feet her spear and shield, implements of barbarian warfare, and seems in the language of him whom she has inspired to say, *"Conquests can only be made without war, without dishonor, and with the common consent of the Union.*

Here too, is the true Temple of American Liberty, and with the Tariff of 1842 inscribed upon it, affords ample means of defence against Transatlantic oppression, and enables us to pay in their own coin those who make exactions upon our trade and commerce, and to shut the door of competition with the pauper labor of the old world, which would make us paupers too if it were to continue open.

And there, too, between its pillars stands the giant of its marvellous erection, Henry Clay, not bowing his mighty strength, as did the Nazarite of old, to overthrow it, but in an easy attitude, ready for its defence, when Calhoun, McDuffie, & Co. with their great *young hickory polk stalk battering ram, and the Texas nullification Disunionist army,* shall see fit to attempt its demalition.

Commerce, too, is represented by Mercury, the God of Merchandise and gain; he also significantly intimates to his neighbor Ceres, with his foot upon bales of American manufacture, that, if she would have a market for her surplus productions, she can find it at home in the protection and consequent increase of American manufactures.

Another of the offices of Mercury amongst the ancients was to take charge of the souls of the departed, convey them down to the river Styx; commit them to the boat of the gruff Charon, and see they were properly located in some one of the Elysian fields, and that they remained there until recalled by his especial power. Now although a later arrangement has foregone the necessity of his services in that department, yet it is probable that, to prevent him from complaining of lack of something to do, we shall have at next November a nice large convoy of Loco Focos, whom it will be his duty to take, (not, ladies, down to the Styx,) but away up Salt River, and there consign them to any quarter he may select, where they may be fed, clothed, and treated as the law directs, until they agree to march under this standard. Ceres, too, the Goddess of the Farmers, is there come expressly for the purpose of seeing and doing honor to Gen. Markle, who has been protecting her plantation, who has driven one of her plough teams for 40 or 50 years, has sown her seed, and has gathered it into her garners, without ever once taking an ear out of the public crib for himself.

But an ancient motto says, "We ought to look at both sides of the picture," so let us reverse this one, and we will find, that like the reverse of most Whig pictures, there is much there to cheer us. The coat of arms of "old Pennsylvania," a shield supported by a stout pair of full fed Conestoga's to mark our stability, firmness, and generosity; they are fit for anything, the draught, saddle or charge, all is one, and they do good service either on a *fallow field* or *battle field.*

And I may here remark that they are the only two horses in the Commonwealth, whom the people allow to stand constantly with a sheaf under their noses, and to eat and sleep for a whole life time at the public manger, and this they will be very apt to demonstrate in October next, to a certain old horse who has worn a government halter some 32 years, and marched down in the same time, some $60,000 worth of government fodder, and who still wants in the big stall for 3 years more.

And in conclusion, allow me to say that we prize and will prize that banner, not because it is a banner, or even a Whig banner, but because it is a banner presented to us by the Ladies, and we believe that human liberty the world over, is just in proportion to the amount of interest the women take, or are permitted to take, in the moral, political, and social reforms which engage mankind. And the Whig party, each member of it, with a wife, a sister, or what is a little more effective still, a sweet-heart at his side, would be a match for the world in arms, and the world could not enslave it; no man would or could dare to be a coward under such circumstances. Then God save the ladies of this commonwealth, and especially the Whig ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

BALDWIN TOWNSHIP.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cowan's address, the township banner was presented to Baldwin, on behalf of the Ladies, by Thomas Williams, Esq. in a most eloquent speech, which was responded to, on behalf of Baldwin, by Hon. Walter Forward.

Mr. Williams' Speech.

Freemen of the Township of Baldwin! Soldiers of the old guard of Allegheny! Veterans of the campaign of 1840!

I salute you in the name of the fair Whig daughters of Pittsburgh, whose honored representative I am. To you the award of the committee appointed for that purpose, has adjudged, one of the two magnificent prizes which their patriotism has provided as the stimulus, and the reward of the generous rivalry which has animated you this day, and I appear here as the humble but happy instrument through which their wishes are to be fulfilled. Upon that grateful duty, I enter with all the pride and pleasure which a scene like this is so well calculated to inspire. I behold in your compact and numerous array, the evidence that your ranks are yet unbroken by the reverses of the last four years. I see in your muster roll of this day, the augury of a more glorious triumph than that which crowned our arms in the campaign of 1840. I hail your appearance here as the rainbow of promise in the sky—the precursor of another and a brighter morning in our history, which no envious mist shall darken—no cloud of treason overshadow or obscure.

Accept then, this banner, as the reward of your ready zeal, your unsleeping vigilance—your untiring devotion to the best interests of our common land. It is the gift of your fair country women, who are now assembled around you, and whose eloquent eyes bear witness to the satisfaction with which they regard your triumph. They feel that their fortunes and those of their bleeding, but beloved country are in the hands of the stout chivalry which is gathered around them; and like the mothers and the daughters of the Revolution, who administered to the relief of the wounded in its battle fields they, are eager to lend their countenance, their aid and the sunbeams of their inspiring smiles in this second war of American Independence. The banner which they offer you exhibits upon one side the emblematic device of the stalwart Smith, the fit representative of American labor, and on the other the erect and commanding figure of the great leader of the Whig party, the unrivalled American Statesman, who for nearly forty years has stood forth in the councils of the nation as the eloquent and unfaltering champion of that great interest. They look to you, as a part of the workingmen of the country, to carry that man in your arms in triumph to the capitol. By this munificent gift they have constituted you the standard bearer of the party in our own glorious County of Allegheny. They have assigned to you the post of honor by putting you in the fore front of the battle. They expect you to maintain that position in October and November.—They look to see you vindicate your title to the distinction which they have conferred on you, by winning and securing to yourselves the glorious appellation of the banner Township of the banner county of Allegheny—of that county which in 1840 covered itself with such imperishable renown.—They expect to see that banner borne upward upon your shoulders flaming like a meteor in the van of the approaching contest. Look to it, that it goes not down in dishonor. See that it is not rent from your sluggard hands by some of your more active and ambitious brethren over whom you have this day triumphed.

In 1840 the people of this county authorized me, as their Representative in the Convention of this State, to pledge them to their brethren in the East for a majority of 2500 votes for the gallant Harrison. On my own responsibility, and in the presence and hearing of an incredulous audience I exceeded my authority, and threw in an additional five hundred on my own account. I returned to my constituency, and appealed to them to sustain me, and nobly did they redeem that pledge. Pennsylvania—the Union now demands of you another thousand for the American System, and its eloquent advocate, and your country and your country-women expect you to furnish your quota of that majority. Will you do it? If human effort can achieve it, I know you will. Your appearance here this day furnishes all the guaranty that I desire. Come up, then, to the battle as gallantly as you have now come up to the parade, and your country will thank and bless you. Come up in your might as you have done this day, and the eyes of its enfranchised maidens will sparkle with delight as they confirm your title to this glorious prize, and bind another and a brighter wreath upon your victorious brows. Those eyes are now upon you. They will continue to rest on you until the election. They will explore, with the thousands around you who now witness your triumph, there turns of that election to ascertain where were the men of the Township of Baldwin on that eventful day. Look to it, then, that you be not found wanting in the hour of trial. Gird up your loins, then, for the battle. One blow in October for the gallant Markle, "the fighting captain" of the gallant Harrison, and our own time-honored Commonwealth, and the outworks of the enemy's citadel will crumble beneath your feet. Another in November for Clay and the Union, and your flag will float in triumph from its battlements.

Here, then, in this great temple of nature wherein we are assembled—here, in the presence of yonder shining luminary which travels on its appointed rounds through the blue and boundless solitudes of immensity—here, under the shadow of our national Banner, and in the presence of these multitudinous symbols of our political faith, let me pledge you, one and all, that you will never falter in your high labor—that you will know no rest—spare no pains—omit no exertions, until you have once more rescued your country from the hands of the oppressor, and re-established the sacred edifice of our liberties on the immoveable foundations of order, law and truth. Here let us all dedicate ourselves to this high and holy work. Let us pledge ourselves each to the other, in the face of earth and heaven, that we will stand by the Union, and the Union as it is—that, so far as in us lies, we will suffer no star to be blotted from our glorious Constitution—no stripe to be rent from our victorious flag, and that we will teach the same lesson of patriotism to our children. And let earth and sky hear and echo the solemn pledge—repeat the loud amen.

Mr. Forward's Reply.

The Whigs of Baldwin Township have not appointed any person to make their response to the ladies who have presented the banner to them.

A gentleman from that Township has just desired me, in behalf of the Whigs of that city, to return their acknowledgments to the ladies of this county, and to say that they not only appreciate the honor conferred upon them, but that by their efforts, in October next, in favor of General Markle, of Westmoreland county, but that also in November next they will show themselves worthy of this banner—they will show that no efforts shall be wanting upon their part for the success of that cause which we all have at heart. They will show, my friends, that in October next, and in November next, that they will not entrust the protective policy to its old and sworn enemies, but commit it to the charge of its tried friends. They will labor with all their might, for the purpose of giving the ascendancy to it. They are pledged to support the system.

Ladies of Pittsburgh, I tender to you the acknowledgments of Baldwin township, and re-assure you, that they will prove themselves worthy of the distinction conferred upon them this day.

Before the adjournment the President announced that some difference of opinion having arisen between the claims of Baldwin and Robinson townships, for the Ladie's prize banner, and the latter township having acquired a well deserved renown for its unexpected delegation, it had been determined that a similar banner should be awarded to it, and that the two townships should settle their claims by the comparative vote in October. This annunciation was received by the Robinson township delegates, with a response that they were satisfied and ready for the contest.

After the presentation of the banners, Hon. Walter Forward addressed the meeting, at the principal stand, in a most powerful and effective speech, which we expect to be able to lay before our readers shortly. While Mr. Forward was speaking, other gentlemen were addressing the immense audience at other stands.

When Mr. Forward concluded the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

The Resolutions.

This Convention representing a considerable portion of Western Pennsylvania, North-Western Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, to the end that the objects of its assemblage may be fully known, and the grounds of its political action accurately defined, takes this opportunity of setting forth this

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. That we are, as we have always been, the friends of a discriminating and amply Protective Tariff, of the establishment of a sound and uniform currency, of the one term principle, of limitations upon Executive power and patronage, and of that thorough reform in our State and National Government which will ensure greater purity in their administration, and a rigid accountability of public officers to the people.

2. Believing with Mr. Clay that "the provisions of the Tariff of 1842 are in the main wise and just," we are with him, unwilling to see it repealed, and will resist all efforts for that purpose.

3. That we believe the laboring people of this nation have a just right to demand of their government, the establishment of a Protective Tariff, which shall guard their industry against the rivalship of foreign countries, and the fluctuations and revultions ever attendant upon a system of what is called "Free Trade."

4. That we regard the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States, as a measure of justice and policy, demanded as well by the nature of the original grants, as by the solemn sanction of the people expressed in 1840, when that question was a prominent one in the Presidential canvass. That we do not regard this policy as the less imperative, now, because it was one of the earliest recommendations of the late President Jackson.

5. That the annexation of Texas to this Union, without the consent of the several states is a measure weich we believe to be opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, and which can be accomplished only at the expense of a foreign war of national dishonor, and intestine dissentions, a price too great for any acquisition of territory however valuable. We oppose it for the further reason, that it would extend the dominion of institutions and the enlargement of a political power, which have not always been friendly to our cherished interests.

6. That while a portion of our political adversaries, openly avow that the annexation of Texas, and the destruction of the Tariff of 1842 shall be accomplished at the price of dissolving our National Union, *we* declare that throughout all issues and struggles, in the maintenance or defeat of our principles, we will remain the fast and firm friends of the Union.

7. That we recognize as the principles of our political adversaries the policy of annexing Texas to the Union, in violation of solemn treaties and compacts, and in defiance of the will of a majority: the destruction of the Whig Tariff of 1842, and the substitution of the baseless fabric of free trade: opposition to the whole principle of protection, to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and to any limitations upon executive power and patronage, and that to each and every one of these principles their candidate for the presidency, James K. Polk, is distinctly pledged.

8. That this Convention considers the establishment of Whig principles of the utmost importance, and believes their success can only be secured by the triumphant leection of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, and therefore the members thereof pledge themselves to use the most strenuous, honorable, and legal efforts to accomplish that object; under the firm conviction, that the public career of the former for nearly forty years, has been distinguished by a constant devotion to the true interests of his country, a just regard for the rights of other nations, and a firm attachment to the principles of human freedom wherever manifested.

While in the latter of these eminent statesmen they recognize the virtues and the talents which adorn alike the character of the Statesman, Patriot, and Christian.

9. That we will support with the same zeal, the nomination of the war-worn veteran, Gen. Joseph Markle, of Westmoreland; that we have every confidence in his honesty and ability, and the undeviating steadfastness of his principles, and that we will discharge the long standing debt of gratitude due to his gallant services in the war of 1812, by electing him to the chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania.

Standing on the broad platform, and declaring the principles upon the maintenance of which alone, we believe our country can be rendered prosperous and happy, adhering to the same doctrines whose truth and force led us on to victory in 1840, preferring our country as it is and our untarnished honor and national faith to any territorial acquisition at the price of a desolating and dishonorable war, and of broken treaties, we here invite all who join in our political creed to aid us in impressing its principles upon the government of the country, by entrusting it to the hands of those who have ever been faithful to all trusts confided to them by the people,

HENRY CLAY,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
and
JOSEPH MARKLE.

The Speaking.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Hon. J. R. Giddings was introduced to the audience at the principal stand, and made a noble speech, addressed principally to Liberty men and Abolitionists, on the duty of supporting Mr. Clay at the coming election. He was listened to with intense interest, and although the people had been on their feet in a hot sun for several hours, they were unwilling for him to conclude his remarks. Questions were freely asked him by Liberty men, all of which he answered directly and to the purpose.

When he concluded, Hon. Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania was introduced to the audience, and soon put the people into roars of laughter by his wit and good humored hits at Locofocoism.

After Mr Stewart concluded Gen. Irwin, of Centre county addressed the meeting, upon which it adjourned.

At stand No. 2, the audience was addressed by Mr. Pitts of Virginia, Mr. Briggs of Ohio, and Mr. Hurd, and Judge Brackenridge, of Pennsylvania. At No. 3, the German stand, Dr. Dellenbaugh, of Ohio, and another gentleman whose name we did not learn. At No. 4, by Gen. Morgan of Louisiana, Dr. Hanna, of Ohio, and John D. Mahan, and John H. Ewing of Pennsylvania.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The Torchlight Procession came off last night, according to advertisement. Those of our citizens who had the pleasure of seeing the former procession, were not sorry to have another opportunity of reviewing this gorgeous pageant. But to the immense crowd of strangers which thronged our streets, it was invested with extraordinary interest. Many of them never before viewed any thing approaching this in magnificence and scenic splendor. The streets were crowded by multitudes of gentlemen, and ladies under their care; the windows, doors and gardens along the route were jammed with beauty and fashion. The enthusiasm manifested was greater than on the last occasion, and the cheering was so tremendous we are not sure that we can hear as well since, we were so deafened by the shouts during the march.

If we had room we would notice a number of the thousands of mottos and inscriptions on the transparencies—as it is we are reluctantly compelled to pass over them. Two steamboats, 'Harry of the West,' and the 'Henry Clay,' were beautifully illuminated and carried in the line. One said 'Don't Locos hate the noise" We rather think they do for a little gathering at the Polk Hall was very quiet. A saucy Coon was saying he had 'thirty-six rings in his tail but not one for Texas.' The Tailors declared they meant to sew Polk up. The Hatters that *they* would make the fur fly.' The Blacksmiths say 'we strike for Henry Clay.' The Fort Pitt Glass Legion had a beautifully illuminated globe, &c. &c. Time and space would fail us in detailing the numerous happy hits Polk and Polk principles. The whole affair passed off with great eclat to the delight of all concerned, and before 10 o'clock the procession broke up without a single accident occurring to mar it.

CONCLUSION.

Thus ended a glorious day for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania—a day never to be forgotten while patriotism lasts, or freedom has a votary. As far as we have heard, no crime or accident sullied the occasion.

As to the number present at this great convention, it is impossible to form an accurate estimate. It is admitted on all hands to have been twice as large as the ever memorable convention in this city in 1840. The estimates range from Thirty to Sixty Thousand, and the true number will probably be found between them.

There are some facts, which perhaps, ought to be noticed, which we may have inadvertantly omitted. If any such come to our knowledge, they will be noticed to-morrow.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 12, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

CLAY ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Districts.
1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
2 John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.
3 John D. Ninestiel, Philapelphia.
4 John S. Littell, Germantown, Philadelphia county.
5 Benjamin Frick, Limerick P. O., Montgomery co.
6 Eleazer T. M'Dowell, Doylestown, Bucks county.
7 Samuel Shafer, Chester county.
8 William Hiester, New Holland, Lancaster county.
9 John S. Hiester, Reading, Berks county.
10 Alex. E. Brown, Easton, Northampton county.
11 Jonathan J. Slocum, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county.
12 Henry Drinker, Montrose, Susquehanna county.
13 James Pollock, Milton, Northumberland county.
14 John Killinger, Anville, Lebanon county.
15 Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburgh, Adams county.
16 Frederick Watts, Carlisle, Cumberland county.
17 James Mathers, Mifflintown, Juniata county.
18 Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset, Somerset county.
19 Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford, Bedford county.
20 John L. Gow, Washington, Washington county.
21 Andrew W. Loomis, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county.
22 James M. Power, Greenville, Mercer county.
23 William A. Irvine, Irvine, Warren county.
24 Benjamin Hartshorn, Curwensville, Clearfield co.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.
General JOSEPH MARKLE,
Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.
Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.
Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.
Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.
Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.
Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

DAILY AND WEEKLY GAZETTE
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE DAILY GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER will be furnished to all persons wishing it till after the Presidential Election at the rate of 50c per month.—Those who do not wish to subscribe for a year can take it in this way for two or three months. Names and Directions where the paper is to be left, can be handed in at the office, or dropped into the Gazette box, No. 1 in the Post-Office.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE will be mailed to any Post-Office, or left any place in either city for *two months* for 25 cents, *in advance.* This is less than our terms, but we are desirous of aiding in the dissemination of correct principles, and the election of our candidates by every means in our power. Clubs can be formed in the country and neighboring towns with ease—send in your orders immediately. Postmasters will frank the money.

sep 6

To our Patrons.—We are sorry to be under the necessity of giving our worthy patrons a gentle hint. You all know that we cannot furnish you with a paper without money, and from some cause or other, but little of the commodity has reached us of late. Although our list is now larger than at any time previous, to the present, thus rendering our expenses heavier, our receipts have never been less. Our patrons as far as our acquaintance with them extends, we know to be clever, honest men, and when we tell them that we have not received from our weekly list, since the first of January last, hardly enough to pay for the paper on which it is printed, we know we shall touch their sympathies and every one will be ready to pay up. By so doing they will send us on our way rejoicing, and enable us to labor cheerfully for their instruction and amusement. Our means for conducting our paper depend entirely upon our subscribers, or we should not make this appeal.—Those who deal in coal are informed that they can pay by delivering coal at the office, or at such place as we may direct.

TRUTH TELLING.

The love of truth of the editors of the Post, is truly astonishing. They would "nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice," of the Great Convention—not they. They pronounce the whole matter a "Whig failure;" no doubt they religiously believe so. It seems, according to their own statement, they undertook to *count* the *countless* multitude present, and how many did these truth-loving editors make. Why, they sum up their four counts as follows:

"The average of these four counts would be 4,297; and this is the WHOLE NUMBER of their *Great Convention* which was attended by the members of the party from three states!"

Exactly 4,297; p-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s! What a buster of a convention. Why the Locofocos of the city were completely dumb founded when they read this statement! *"Four thousand two hundred and ninety seven!"* Whew! Wonder if the Locofoco Convention will equal this.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

OMINOUS SILENCE!

The Post of yesterday, nor Mr. Shunk in that paper as his organ, has a word to say about excluding the Bible from Common Schools. Are we to understand this silence as admitting the truth of the charge. If so, we are ready to take an issue with them on the subject, and show that the "Bible ought *not* to be excluded from the Common Schools." Will Mr. Shunk inform us when he is ready to enter the lists, and defend the affirmative? We shall refer to this matter again.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

We have some interesting accounts to publish soon in reference to this gentleman, by which we shall show that he is unworthy of public confidence by the showing of the members of his own party, and that he is despised by every high-minded Catholic for his truckling to religious prejudices for the sake of votes.

GEN. MARKLE.

The visit of Gen. Markle to our city has given most unalloyed satisfaction. The number of his warm friends has been vastly increased by having the opportunity of seeing and conversing with the farmer hero. His natural grace and suavity of manner, his pleasing address, his native modesty, and his readiness in conversation—never being at a loss for appropriate replies to the various salutations of those who thronged upon him—have won for him the hearts of all who had the pleasure of shaking him by the hand. His conduct was just such as we like to see in a candidate for so high an office. He sought for no ostentatious show, rather shunning an exhibition in public, while he avoided no responsibility. The public estimate of his natural abilities, and his acquirements have been much increased by seeing and conversing with the man, and there must be few of any party, after seeing and conversing with him, who would shame their manhood by repeating the slanders of the Locofoco press in regard to his fitness for the high office upon which we trust he will soon enter.

Gen. Markle was met at East Liberty, and escorted into the city by Major Willock and the few of his fellow soldiers in the North Western Campaign, who remain among us. The following address of Major Willock, and reply of Gen. Markle, on the occasion, was published in the American of yesterday:

Address of Major Willock.

"GENERAL:

In the name and in behalf of the surviving soldiers of the last war present, and assembled in Pittsburgh, I am here by appointment, to meet you, and escort you to our city.

I am accompanied on this occasion, by some of our citizen soldiers, who belong to that arm of the service, in which you were yourself distinguished in the field, and who feel that you are entitled to this mark of respect from them, without reference to party.

Allow me, General, in the name of your fellow-soldiers, to give you hearty welcome, and to accompany you to where a vast assemblage of your friends are mustering to greet your arrival, in a manner due to a true patriot and gallant soldier, who risked his life and fortune for his country."

The reply of Gen. Markle.

"MAJOR WILLOCK:

I am truly happy to be met, in this friendly way, by my old fellow soldiers.

I feel much flattered at the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to welcome me—coming as they do, from those who served with me with so much credit to themselves and honor to Pittsburgh.

I recognize in you, gentlemen, a remnant of that brave band, the Pittsburgh Blues, who thirty two years ago, on this very road, near this spot, met and escorted my company to your city, on our march to the enemy.

At your head then, and afterwards in many a scene of danger, was my lamented friend the gallant Butler.

Some of my own company are again here. The sons of those members of it, who were slain in battle accompany me on this occasion.

Permit me to thank the citizen soldiers who have turned out to meet and escort me. And I assure you, Major Willock, that I am glad to meet you and so many of my old acquaintances in good health and spirits."

After the delivery of this feeling and appropriate reply, the General was escorted to his head quarters during his visit, at the Monongahela House.

HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

This able defender of Northern rights has won honorable distinction during his visit to our city.—He was listened to at the principal stand at the Convention with deep interest, and we understand succeeded in inducing at least two Liberty men to declare their intention of voting for Mr. Clay as the only means at present in their power of resisting the encroachments of the slave power. During the evening of the same day, we are informed, he addressed the people at the Monongahela House, where, when he asked the question if there were not ten Liberty men there who would vote for Mr. Clay, a person in the crowd declared he would be one of the ten. We doubt not, could he have remained longer with us, and reasoned with the people in his lucid and powerful manner, he would have done much more good. He left the city yesterday morning.

THE SPEECHES AT OUR CONVENTION.

We heard only those speeches delivered at the main stand. Those made in presenting and receiving the banners, we have published entire. That of Mr. Forward, we hope to have the pleasure of also publishing entire. The other speeches were not reported in full, the reporter becoming too weary to continue his task. The following is a very meagre statement of the principal points touched upon:

Mr. Giddings' Speech.

Mr. Giddings spoke of the circumstances which caused him embarrassment in appearing before the vast assembly in his presence. The great importance of the present crisis was dwelt upon. Among the questions before the public, none could be compared to the evils of Slavery. He showed conclusively that the sentiments of the Liberty party, divested of the useless trappings with which they have been surrounded, are similar to those entertained by the Whigs. He regretted Mr. Clay's bias in favor of slavery, but felt assured that such bias would not lead him to disregard or violate the Constitution. He denied that Mr. Clay exerted himself to establish slavery in Missouri, but on the contrary endeavored to save the Union by his timely interference in regard to that State. He proved that by the refusal of the Liberty party to vote for Mr. Hamlin, of Ohio, the Gag law was continued, inasmuch as it was carried by *one* of a majority. The Liberty men, by their action, were doing what they could to preserve the gag law and the accursed slave trade in being. The responsibility of Liberty men is tremendous, and if abused or disregarded, great will be their condemnation. It was clearly proved that the letter of Mr. Clay on Annexation established the sentiment that he cannot exert himself in favor of that measure, until *all*, ALL the States accede to it. When Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Vermont, and all the other free States, revoke their resolutions against Annexation, Mr. Giddings said he would not quarrel with Mr Clay for seeking to annex Texas to the United States. The North had the question in their own hands on Mr. Clay's principles. The iniquity of refusing to vote for a slaveholder, though such slaveholder felt inclined to abolish slavery, is shocking to humanity. The denunciatory spirit of the Liberty Press and of the Liberty party, in their unqualified condemnation of many of the most strenuous opponents of the sum of all villanies, was most cogently condemned. He voted for Mr. White as Speaker of Congress, because he opposed oppressors, and sustained the principles of liberty. The course and action of ultra Liberty men retard the cause of liberty, and seriously injureed the interests of the slaves.

Mr. Stewart's Speech.

Mr. Stewart dwelt on the immense number assembled, and the enthusiasm that pervaded the Convention. The zeal and exertions of the ladies he strongly commended, and said that a cause so favored and sustained *must prosper.* Of Gen. Markle he spoke in exalted terms—of his patriotism, his honesty, his firmness and the debt of gratitude which the people owe him.

He compared the respective merits of Clay and Polk, and showed that the former was as far superior to the latter as the stately Ash is to the contemptible poke stalk. Mr. Polk, in common with the administration, has again and again endeavored by treaty, in opposition to the provisions of the Constitution, to reduce the duties on imported goods, and thereby break down the manufacturing interest of the United States, &c.

Gen. Irvin, of Centre County,

Spoke of the increased enthusiasm of the people in various parts of Pennsylvania, and the necessity of attending the polls in October, when the great battle will in a great degree be fought.

The Procession and Banners.

The very large delegations from the various districts and towns are deserving of the highest praise for the enthusiasm and interest they manifested in the Convention and our cause. To give any estimate approximating to their real number is impossible, and we are disposed to keep on the safe side by giving the lowest computation where numbers are mentioned. We are sorry we cannot give their strength in detail. Steubenville, for example, had about 860, Wheeling 12 or 1500, Beaver 2000, &c. We can say that all did their duty and did it nobly, and we award to all the delegations the highest praise for their promptitude and good spirit. Part of our notes were mislaid yesterday and in consequence our sketch of the procession was by no means as full as we intended. The following is an outline of a *few* of the hundreds and thousands of banners, borne in the immense throng in addition to those mentioned in yesterday's paper.

The Murraysville (West'd co.) Banner had on one side "Murraysville will do her duty in 1844." on the other, "Gen. Markle, routed the Delawares in 1812, and we will route the Kickapoos in 1844."

The Fort Pitt glass workies carried a splendid sign, showing the perfection of their workmanship, in the shape of a very large glass Globe with pedants of various colors. It was the most appropriate they could have had.

The *Birmingham* Etna works' hands had a very large and splendid banner representing the interior of the Etna Rolling Mill, the machinery and tilt hammer in operation, and men at work. On the other side the picture of an old dilapidated mill going to wreck under the operation of "Free trade;" and a solitary Poke bird, or Fly-up-the-Creek, setting on a rafter.

The *workies in Faber's Mill* bore a banner presenting an interior view of a Blacksmith's shop—men hard at work forging iron. On the reverse the American eagle with a shield. It was a splendid affair.

The *Wheeling Whigs* in addition to the rich banner presented them by the ladies, had forty or fifty others.

The *Cambria county* banner was a splendid painting of "Harry the Mill boy of the Slashes."

The *Draymen and Carters'* banner, on the front side, gave a street view, and a fine Conestoga horse and dray loaded with boxes directed to various good Whig firms in the city, and marked "Tariff of 1842." On the reverse,

"The Carters and Draymen are rising,
For Markle, Clay and Frelinghuysen."

Franklin township—a striking portrait of Benj. Franklin, and on the reverse a Harvest field with farmers at work, and the motto, "We go for the Tariff as it is, and let well enough alone."

Jefferson township—front side, "Three Whigs to one Loco." The reverse, "The people are coming"

Westmoreland had a banner representing a "Ram butting Polk, who was cutting stick, hallowing "I *rebut* the idea."

Pine township—a banner with the presidential candidates in a scale under the patronage of the Goddess of Justice. Poor Polk was going up to the beam. On the other side the Pennsylvania coat of arms.

The *Sligo delegation* carried a beautiful and rich banner. On one side, "H. Clay on a rock, holding a staff with a flag unfurled to the breeze, and on it, "Protection to American manufactures." In the distance—the ocean, two ships, "Free Trade" and "the Tariff"—the first sinking, while the good ship Tariff sped along under a cloud of canvass and a stiff breeze. Likewise the steamboat Ashland pressing forward against wind, weather and tide. On the reverse a representation of the Sligo Iron works, mottoes, &c.

There were many more worth noticing, but we must forbear.

DISUNION.

We recollect the day, and doubtless most of our readers can, when any man who would presume to calculate the value of the Union, would be held in abhorrence—when the very breathing of a feeling in opposition to our glorious confederacy was frowned into silence. Times have sadly altered in a few years. A new generation has arisen, who talk about dissolving the Union, and destroying the fair fabric of our federal government, as if it was a matter of slight importance.

We fear the importance of this disunion project is not sufficiently appreciated by our readers. We fear the public generally do not know that a pit is being digged by a large and increasing party in the South, which is intended as the grave of the Union. We fear many honest friends of the Union in Pennsylvania will support Mr. Polk without being aware that by so doing they are hand and glove with the disunionists of the south.

The Richmond Whig, a paper well known for its high character, solemnly declares, "we do believe that there is IMMINENT danger of a regular and concerted attempt to DISSOLVE THE UNION from South Carolina, and that Mr. Clay's election will be the signal for firing the train! A partially successful attempt has been made to postpone "resistance" until the presidential election is decided"

In proof of this, that paper asks the following questions of the Jefferson an, a cotemporary print:

1. Have not hundreds and thousands of men in S. Carolina, publicly avowed, at Fourth of July meetings—at Militia Musters—and at called political gatherings—their determination, their wish and purpose, of resistance and dissolution, UNLESS TEXAS WAS ANNEXED, AND THE TARIFF REPEALED?

2. Is not the evidence, contained in speeches, toasts, &c., of this purpose, spread before the Country, of the most public and indisputable character, which no man can doubt, question or deny?

3. Has not that evidence BEEN WITHHELD from the people of Virginia, as far as the Polk Press could withhold it, has it not been SUPPRESSED, and the public proceedings of the people of S. Carolina, GARBLED and MUTILATED, in order to conceal from the eyes of Virginia the treasonable schemes meditated, and the disunion sentiments avowed, by a large portion of the people of South Carolina, constituting a material and important portion of the POLK PARTY?

4 Is not this a CONFESSION by the Polk Press of Virginia that their allies of S. Carolina were engaged in designs hostile to the Union, and that the Enquirer and its Country allies of the Press, knew the fact to be so, and were alarmed at the consequences upon public opinion?

5 Was it not from these *avowed*, though self confessed and proclaimed Disunionists, that the proposition emanated for a Southern *Texas Convention*, first proposed to be held at Nashville, and then at *Richmond*, and does or can the Jeffersonian doubt, that the secret and unavowed purpose of that Convention was to drive the *entering wedge* of a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY?

6 Are not all engaged in this treasonable project, POLK MEN? Is any friend of Henry Clay—is any Whig embarked in it?

7. Has not Nashville and the people of Tennessee thus understood the character of the proposed Texas Convention, and forbade its assembling in that State?

But enough: these questions cannot be answered, and will not be. There *is* in South Carolina a large and active party for Disunion! They have proclaimed their sentiments and disdain now to conceal them! The proposition for a Southern Tariff and Texas Convention *came from them;* nor have they *ever denied* that the ultimate design of that Convention was *Disunion*, unless it was allowed to them to dictate the law to the rest of the Union—the instant admission of Texas and the repeal of the Tariff.

This South Carolina Disunion party are for POLK to a man. The Polk Press in Virginia, knowing this, and aware of the fatal effect it would have upon Mr. Polk's prospects were the people to know that he was supported by the whole body of Disunionists, has concealed and suppressed their disorganizing sentiments and proceedings, and never to this day, ventured to let their readers see them! On the other hand, the Whigs of Richmond, alarmed for the Union, have held them up to public reprehension, and have proclaimed that no Disunion Convention shall be held in Virginia with their consent, a course in which they are sustained by Tennessee by the whole Whig party of the Union, and by the Union itself.

Why should the Polk Press of Virginia try to depreciate the danger in South Carolina, and why does it withhold from its readers that clear and convincing proof of the fact that Disunion is contemplated there, so abundantly furnished by the proceedings of large masses of the citizens of South Carolina? *The Enquirer* and its tributaries *are afraid* to let the people of Virginia see what is going on, and what is threatened by the Polk party of South Carolina. They are afraid of injuring Mr. Polk! They know that it will and ought to lose him all general confidence, the support of all friends of the Union, to find him the favored candidate of the entire body of disorganizers and disunionists! The people, they are conscious, have a deep and abiding and unconquerable attachment to the Union, and will not support that candidate for the Presidency, whose position and opinions have enlisted in his behalf *every Disunionist!*

What a warning for Pennsylvania! Every Pennsylvanian who supports Polk, helps to destroy the Tariff and to annex Texas. A set of misguided, fanatical slaveholders in South Carolina, and a few in other Southern states, are so vehemently bent on annexing Texas and destroying the Tariff, that they threaten the dissolution of the Union unless their demands are complied with. In Polk they find a man ready for their purpose, the warm friend of Annexation, and willing to accomplish it at all hazards, and he uncompromising enemy of the Tariff. If the people will elect him, and thus gratify these Southern hotspurs, they will be satisfied. If not, why then, forsooth, *they will dissolve the Union!*—Where is the Pennsylvanian ready to yield up his dearest rights at the demand of these men, by voting for Polk! Such men shame their citizenship.

For the Pittsburg Gazette.

PLUM TOWNSHIP MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle, convened at the house of Joel Monroe in said Township, on Thursday Sept. 5th, the object being the formation of a Clay and Markle Club. The meeting was called to order by J. Alter; when the following Constitution was read and adopted:

1st. The title of this Club shall be the Clay and Markle Club of Plum township.

2d. The object of this club shall be to promote (so far as in it lies,) the election of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and of Gen. Joseph Markle to the office of Governor of this commonwealth.

3d. The officers of this club shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, one recording secretary, one corresponding Secretary and an Executive committee of three, whose duties shall be the same as those imposed on officers of like clubs.

4th. The club shall hold two stated meetings viz: on the 28th September, and on the 26th of October; which meetings shall be held at the house of David R. Coon in New Texas (Coons Mill) in said township.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Club.

The committee reported the following nominations which were unanimously confirmed: President, Jacob Alter, Vice Presidents, Joel Monroe, and John Morrison; Recording Secretary, Geo M. Bowman; Corresponding Secretary, Jas H. Logan; Executive Committee, David R. Coon, H. D. King and Cornelius Conner.

T J Bigham Esq, was then called on, and addressed the club in a very forcible and impressive manner, dwelling particularly upon the protective policy, its beneficial results to farmers, &c. Mr. Bigham having closed, the following preamble

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 9, 1844.

Mr. Clay on Annexation.

The late letter of Mr. Clay on Annexation has placed the Whig cause on an invincible foundation in opposing the measure. Wherever the letter has gone, east, west, north, or south, it has called forth only determined opposition to annexation by the Whig press. The party is now more irrevocably pledged against annexation than ever.

They are more than ever satisfied now that Texas cannot be annexed under Mr. Clay's administration, as the obstacles to be removed before he will give it his sanction *are insurmountable*.

When the letter first arrived, a few headlong zealots in the Locofoco and Liberty ranks, who make distinguishing political sentiment, is hatred of Henry Clay, seized hold of a few phrases, in the midst of sentences, and persuaded themselves they had found something great, and ran raging about the streets, proclaiming Clay an Annexationist, and even alarmed some few timid Whigs, who would not take time carefully to read the letter. On having time to cool however, the zealots found they had run their heads against a snag, and the timid friends of Mr. Clay, discovered they had been alarmed for no reason.

But some of the Abolition and Locofoco papers are determined to keep up a false view of the letter by *misrepresentation*. Even a paper so generally fair as the Cincinnati Herald, was led away by its zeal, but manfully atoned for its error the next day. Of the Abolition print of this city, we will say nothing. Misrepresentation is its accustomed vocation. But we are sorry to see the Liberty Herald at Warren, resorting to the same tricks. The last number of that paper has the following sentence in an editorial article, which we copy verbatim, caps and all:

Mr. Clay had by that time not only found out that personally he had NO OBJECTION to the Annexation of Texas, but "FAR *from having any personal objection to the Annexation of Texas*, I SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT," he says, if he could get the assent of Mexico!—The slavery question, certainly, would be no objection "*I do not think that the subject of* SLAVERY *ought to affect the subject one way or the other.*"

Now such perversion of the language of Mr. Clay can only injure those who resort to it. It cannot injure Mr. Clay. If his sentiments, as given in his letter, are fairly examined, we defy any man honestly to make them suit the purpose of Annexation. The Cincinnati Gazette has some excellent remarks on this subject, which we cordially adopt, and here firmly plant our opposition to Annexation. The Gazette quotes the following sentence from Mr. Clay's letter:

"Far from having any personal objection to the annexation, I should be glad to see it, *without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms*"

1. *Without dishonor.* This is the first requisite demanded by Mr. Clay before he can consent to annex Texas. Well—we have a treaty of amity with Mexico. It would be dishonorable, under any circumstances, to violate that; basely so; so that while *that* lasted, annexation could not be brought about. But farther, Mexico is a weak power. Could we, a strong and mighty nation, directly or indirectly, seek by force, or other means, to *drive* her from her purpose, and worse still to seize ourselves the very territory which she is seeking to reconquer *without dishonor!* The very supposition is absurd. All the circumstances attendant upon the two nations, then, must be changed—the strong public opinion of Mexico reversed—before, in this aspect of the case, annexation could be urged.

2. *Without War.* This is Mr. Clay's second position. And here we may rely upon the official avowals of Mexico. She refused to pay one instalment of the indemnity due us because the question of Annexation was agitated by our Executive, and she has announced that war will be declared whenever we attempt to bring it about. Now pride is the characteristic of Mexico. Whatever else that country lacks, it has this quality in superabundance. That pride has been sorely wounded by the success of the Texan revolt; the whole people, General Thompson says, feel it to the quick; and they would suffer anything—yield anything—rather than give up the *attempt* to gain satisfaction. Could annexation, then, be secured, putting aside all other views, without involving the United States in war with Mexico under existing circumstances? No man believes it. No honest opponent would affirm such a proposition.

3. *With the common consent of the country.* This is Mr. Clay's third demand. And what does this language mean? It is used here to meet the very case, and, taken in connection with his first letter, leaves no room for cavil. It means—not that a majority of the States should demand annexation if they were in favor of it—but that the measure should not be carried without the common consent of the Country. And who expects this? Who dreams that New England, or New York, or Ohio, or the Free States, as a whole, will ever support this measure? It is a clinching negative. It puts Mr. Clay, in our opinion, irrevocably in opposition to Texas, and this is the construction put upon it, as we have before said, by every Loco and Nullifying organ at the South.

And who, reasoning upon these conditions, *can doubt* as to his position? What man of independent honesty of purpose can misinterpret his aim? We know the blinding power of prejudice;—we see it—not alone in the partizan strife which is around us—but in the yet more fatal union which now links together Nullifier and Abolitionist; but amid all this, we believe the voters of the country, in the main, will understand, that every blow struck against Mr. Clay, by whomsoever given, is a blow struck in favor of the ultra politicians of the South—of Slavery—of Annexation and all its attendant evils.—We adopt, then, conscientiously, the animating declaration of his kinsman. We say, with Cassius M. Clay, let the Whigs of the North put the battle on its true basis, and fight it bravely—on one side *Polk, Texas and Slavery*—on the other, CLAY UNION and LIBERTY.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

We have never heard that this gentleman has made any atonement for his slander upon Mr. Clay, in telling the Germans that if Mr. Clay was elected, he would keep foreigners from voting for twenty-one years. Does Mr. Shunk think it is creditable for a man who aspires to the high office of Governor to use his knowledge of the German language to prejudice our German fellow citizens against Mr. Clay, and especially does he think it *honest* to use such arguments against the Whig candidate, as it is said he did in Birmingham?

Mr. Shunk cannot bring a particle of proof to show that Mr. Clay is in favor of any such measure, as the preventing foreigners from voting for 21 years. The friends of Mr. Clay, and every honest man will hold Mr. Shunk accountable for this conduct until he makes proper atonement.

ACCIDENT.—In raising some of the derricks, preparatory to erecting the great pole in Allegheny, a large cable gave way, and the whole apparatus came to the ground, breaking the leg of a worthy citizen, Mr. M'Vay, a drayman.

☞A man was injured at the Loco Pole raising on Saturday, at Smith', on Fourth street—not dangerously. They failed in raising the Pole.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. N WHITE, Esq:—In your paper of the 4th inst you publish a call for a meeting of Democrats and Whigs, to be held at the house of E. W. Hays, Esq, on the Butler Turnpike, 11 miles from the city, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of discussing the subject of a Tariff, &c. &c. Would it not be a good time to "skin that coon." I know there will be a large meeting of both parties—and many would wish if "that coon" is to be *skinned*, that the operation would be performed on that day, and at that place, and so would an

OLD HUNTER.

☞Exactly, let the Coon be skinned, if Mac can do it. We don't believe he can. If he could, he would not have taken so much bantering without offering to try his hand.

True Doctrine.

The Harrisburgh Telegraph, speaking of the vote-seeking subserviency of those Protestants who go beyond decency and courtesy in fawning upon Catholics, for the purpose of securing their support, has the following just remarks. Catholics should look upon such men as arrant hypocrites, and hiss them out of their company:

Such base servility and demagogueism as that should be frowned upon not only by every Protestant Christian, but by every *true Catholic* and every friend of the *Catholic faith*. It is such demagogues as these that have brought upon the Catholic Church the present state of feeling amongst protestants—that have brought it into hostilities and arraigned it before a political tribunal. If the real friends of the Catholic church would frown upon attempts to use it by unprincipled men—would repudiate all demagogues who court its aid for their own aggrandisement, without being in reality its sincere friends, it would avoid the difficulties such men have brought upon it—and that they will continue to increase around it, until worse consequences than have yet followed, we believe, may be feared. It requires no prophet to foresee the consequences that must follow to that church, if it allows itself to be made the political warhorse of men riding to office.

The Locofoco Nominee.

The lank, lean and withered polk-stalk Convention of Monday last, went through the form of nominating Francis R. Shunk, an old office holder of thirty years, who has received over SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS out of the People's pockets, besides his perquisites and the stealings, as their candidate for Governor. This is the same Francis R. Shunk who received THIRTY DOLLARS A DAY for his services as Clerk of the House—a sum for each day that would have hired a poor man for several months and which the people were taxed to pay. And now the TAXPAYERS are asked to give him another chance at the public treasury. They are told that GEN MARKLE, because he is a farmer and never held office, is NOT FIT for Governor, and that all other men must make way for the "OFFICE HOLDER OF THIRTY YEARS" who has received more than SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS out of the Treasury! But the people will tell the demagogues and the expectants of public plunder a different tale, on the 2d Tuesday of October. Mark that!—*Har. Tel.*

CHEERING NEWS--JAMES K. POLK ABANDONED BY THE DEMOCRATS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY!

Highly Important--James K. Polk has refused to answer a letter on the Tariff! He is acknowledged to be a Free Trade man by every honest Democrat! Read the following!

The following editorial and proceedings are taken, *verbatim et literatim*, from the Carlisle Statesman, a devoted supporter of James K. Polk, G. M. Dallas, and Francis R Shunk. Let every Pennsylvanian, whether Locofoco or Whig, read this:

From the Locofoco Carlisle Statesman, of Sept. 5, 1844.

DICKINSON MEETING.

Some weeks ago we published the proceedings of a meeting held in Dickinson township by General Miller and others, where resolutions were passed in favor of the odious Whig tariff of 1842, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, measures to which James K Polk has time and again declared himself uncompromisingly hostile. We then said that we might perhaps save General Miller and his friends the trouble of writing a letter to Governor Polk, by assuring them that he was opposed to the tariff of 1842. A letter was, however, written to Governor Polk by the committee appointed for that purpose, propounding the following interrogatories. 1st. "Are you in favor of the tariff act of 1842? 2d Would you, if elected, support that act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it?" Gov. Polk has treated this letter with silent contempt, and no doubt laughed oughtright to find a meeting styling itself democratic inquiring whether he was in favor of the tariff of 1842, in the face of all that has been written and spoken by him in opposition to it. The committee appointed to write to Gov. Polk made report at a meeting held in Dickinson township on Saturday last.

Out of courtesy to our democratic tariff subscribers, and for the purpose of showing the course of the Statesman in opposing the plundering tariff of 1842, to be strictly democratic, we publish in another column the proceedings of the Dickinson meeting, together with the letter addressed to Mr. Polk.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Dickinson township, friendly to the Tariff of 1042, held pursuant to notice, at Teego's Tavern, on Saturday the 31st of August, John Moore, President—Capt Jacob Chesnel, Henry Linch, Jacob Plyler, Peter Utz, Philip Parlet, John McKinney, and Henry Smith, Vice Presidents—Martin Snyder, Secretary—the following proceedings were had:

The Committee appointed at the former meeting to address a letter to the Hon. James K. Polk, make report that they had addressed the following communication to him; that five weeks have since elapsed, and that no reply has been received:—

Carlisle, July 22, 1844.

Hon. JAMES K. POLK.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Democrats of Dickinson Township, of this (Cumberland county, Pa.,) the undersigned persons were appointed a committee, to address you on the subject of the Tariff, and enquire

1st. Are you in favor of the Tariff of 1842.

2d. Would you if elected support that act as it is, without modification; or would you be in favor of modifying it.

With every desire to support and uphold the Democratic nominees, we most respectfully request a distinct and positive answer to the above interrogatories.

Very sincerely, your most obd't.,
Humble servants.

THOS C. MILLER,
HENRY LINCH,
JACOB BLYLER,
MARTIN SNYDER,
JOSHUA SELLERS,
MONTY DONALDSON,
HENRY T. WILSON,
FRANCIS HUTCHINSON,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN MYERS,
BENJAMIN PEFFER.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously agreed to, as the declared sentiments of the meeting:

We profess to belong to the democratic party, and we cherish the principles of that party, as taught to us in the lessons of our youth and the reflections and practices of our more mature years:—we cherish them as sure safeguards of our republican institutions and a certain guarantee of political freedom:—we cherish them, more especially, because they are the true and only system by which practical effects is given to the opinions, wishes and interest of the people. Our intimate connection and long habits of association with the members of that party cause us to look with most unfeigned regret upon the false position in which it is placed. To maintain a Tariff for the protection of American industry is at this moment the most interesting and desirable principle which occupies the minds of the people of Pennsylvania, and it is the almost universal desire and wish of the democratic party to support and maintain it: and yet accident or perhaps design has thrown us into the false position of being obliged to abandon our principles or vote for a man for the highest office in the government who is directly opposed to the hopes, wishes and interests of the democratic party. We are determined that we will do neither. In taking the important step which we are about to do, it is respectful to our democratic friends, with whom we have heretofore acted, that we should declare the reasons which impel us to this course.

We look upon a permanent and protective tariff, one which will give security to free American labor against the influence of British pauper labor, and the ingenuity with which it is used by the English Government to break down our agricultural and manufacturing capital, as the most important political interest which the people of Pennsylvania now have, and one which is advocated by nine tenths of the democratic journals of the State. The Hon. James K. Polk, the candidate of the party, has declined to answer, our respectful inquiry upon this subject, from which our worst fears with regard to his opinions have been realized. The declarations from his own mouth are stronger proof to us of the opinions of Mr. Polk, than the declarations of designing men who would gain our votes, secure their offices, and sacrifice us.

Can we as Pennsylvanians, can we as democrats support the man, who is thus hostile to all our views, all our principles? What can we hope from an administration such as his would be? The hand of destruction would be laid upon us, and we would again be brought to the footstool of British influence and power and live by the labor of British hands. We cannot, we will not sacrifice all we hold dear on earth to maintain the pride of a party name Therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot support the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency of the United States, because he is opposed to a tariff of protection.

Resolved, That we feel the most earnest desire and anxious wish to preserve the purity of the democratic party; and that we are most firmly convinced, that designing men have now placed the party in that false position of giving support to a man who is hostile to their principles and their interests.

Resolved, That we call earnestly and anxiously upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, individually and collectively, to look seriously at the attitude in which they are placed, and view the elements of destruction which now threaten to prostrate them as a party, and to sacrifice the interests of the country,

[ADDRESS, omitted for want of room.]

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the county papers.

The Township Prize Banner.

The Banner, prepared by the Ladies, for the Townships, is to be given to the Township bringing the largest Delegation, compared to their vote in 1840. We publish the following official vote of 1840, for the information of the public on this interesting occasion:

Allegheny County—Official.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1840.

Districts.	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*
Allegheny, Pittsburgh, 1st Ward	422	190
2d Ward	377	190
3d Ward	423	330
4th Ward	371	194
5th Ward	309	267
1st Ward	305	113
2d Ward	129	69
3d Ward	255	73
4th Ward	285	177
Birmingham Borough	123	95
Bawrenceville "	53	63
Pitt Township, "	368	216
Peebles "	253	85
Wilkins "	303	88
Plum "	199	142
Versailles "	132	131
Elizabeth "	404	205
Jefferson "	231	85
Mifflin "	165	155
Up. St Clair "	239	157
Lower "	312	211
Robinson "	122	138
Fayette "	228	186
Findlay "	111	157
Moon "	72	130
Ohio "	183	65
Franklin "	77	77
Reserve "	132	58
Ross "	126	109
Pine "	146	115
West Deer "	149	18
East Deer "	211	117
Indiana "	275	136
Total	7620	4572

There is an error in the above of 1 vote. The majority was 3047.

Vermont Election.

The New York American of the 6th contains some returns which show Whig gains over last year.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Slade, (W.)	Kellog, (L.)	Abolition.	W. gain.
Bennington,	419	341	21	46
Woodford,	59	35	5	12
Searsburgh,	27	17	—	10

All these towns send Whig representatives to the Assembly—the latter a Whig gain from last year.

CONGRESS.

	Foot, (W.)	Field, (L.)	Abolition.
Bennington,	418	319	27
Woodford,	51	39	8

Arlington, (reported) Whig majority 150.
Shaftsbury, Loco maj. 23, Whig gain 52.
Paulet, (Suttland co.) Whig maj. 46, large Whig gain.
Bennington county gave a Whig maj. of 25 last year In 1842 it gave a Loco maj. We look for a Whig maj. in the county now.

Texas papers to the 17th ult. were received in New Orleans on the 28th. Nothing new. The sickness had abated. There had been no further engagements near Corpus Christi, and it was generally believed the Indians had retired into Mexico.

The Hon. Judge Morris, of the 1st Judicial District, died at Galveston on the 19th inst.

Gen. Tilghman A. Howard, American Charge de Affaires to Texas, arrived at Houston on the 29th ult.

The N. O. Bulletin of the 29th ult. says:—"We have papers from the city of Mexico to the 3d inst. At that date, although the subsidy of $4,000,000 had been granted as before stated, for the Texan campaign, no plan for levying or raising the sum been devised. The subject was still under discussion in the Chamber of Representatives on the 3d inst. Trade, in every department of the Republic, was represented to be exceedingly depressed."

A Mexican who had been pressed and deserted, arrived in Texas and reported that active preparations were making for the invasion of the Republic.

The New York Express gives an account of the threatened Dorric demonstration at Providence, R. I.—12 or 15,000 were present. The meeting went off tamely and insipidly—speeches were made and windy sentiments expressed, but no disturbance took place. The bullies who talked so loudly of what they intended to do, were completely cowed.

The Court House at Madison, Georgia, was destroyed by fire on the 1st instant. Loss $10,000.

The Locofocos of New Jersey have nominated John R. Thompson, Esq., as their candidate for Governor.

Whilst one of the hands on the steamer Nimrod, named Henry Young, was attempting to chastise a negro yesterday, he was pushed overboard by the negro and drowned. The black was arrested.—*St Louis Reporter, August* 31.

We understand that most of the "boss" carpenters and employers have acceded to the terms propose by the journeymen carpenters of this city.—*St. Louis Reporter, August* 31.

The Rev. Elisha Andrews, of the 27th street Methodist E Church N. Y. jumped overboard from a steamer on which he was going to a Campmeeting near Sing Sing, and was drowned. A slight break in the machinery allowed some steam to escape, upon which Mr. A. thinking the boiler had burst leaped over. He has left a wife and five children.

The special Convention of the Protestant E. Church to consider the resignation of Bishop Onderdonk and the election of an Assistant Bishop, met in Philadelphia on the 5th. Rev. Dr. Bull was elected President. The Convention adjourned to meet next day. Rev. Dr. Upfold of this city was present.

The Loco Convention of New York nominated a candidate for Governor on the 4th. The number present was from 3 to 4000. The vote stood as follows on first ballot:

Silas Wright, 95
W. C. Bouck, 30

The announcement of this result was received with loud cheers, and unanimously confirmed by acclamation. Addison Gardiner was then unanimously nominated by acclamation for Lieut. Governor.

A gale which took place on the 25th ult. in the South West pass of the Mississippi drove four ships and one bark ashore on the bar. All were more or less damaged but none lost.

INDIAN BATTLE. We learn from a gentleman from the Missouri, that a battle took place, three or four weeks since, on the Indian Territory, between a party of the Sacs of the Missouri, and a party of Pawness. The latter had eight men killed, and the Sacs one. The Sacs returned to their village with five scalps. The Pawnees stole five horses from their enemy, and thus brought ---On the fight. [St. Louis Rep. 31st ult.

We regret to state that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning while a burthen Engine, without any laden attached, was pasing over the Rail Road Bridge at Harper's Ferry, one of the spans of the Bridge gave way and with the Engine and men employed upon it, fell into the bottom of the River. Providentially no person was killed and but one man slightly injured.—[Balt. Amer. 6th.

Conflagration of the Kentucky Penitentiary.

On last Friday night, at half past nine, a fire originating in one of the central workshops of the Penitentiary, burst out with great fury. The night was calm, no breath of air stirring when the fire commenced. The prisoners were all abed in their cells, a building cut off from the area and one wing ran through the centre, like the tung of the letter E. The buildings were filled with the most inflammable, combustible materials, oils, paints, seasoned timber, hemp, &c. &c. In such a place, it was impossible to arrest the flames though the whole population turned out. Every thing that could be safely attempted was done. The wagons, and a few other manufactures were saved. But every thing else, shops, machinrey, tools, unfinished manufactures, were utterly consumed.

The prisoners were unharmed. They were not turned out of the building containing the cells; though the Governor was on the ground, ready to bring them out under a strong guard, had the fire advanced to the cell buildings. But, fortunately, this was prevented. Not a being was harmed and not one escaped.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

The Albany Advertiser says that the Boston and Albany Railroad is among the most successful works in operation in this county. The last weekly statement showed an increase of nearly $8,000 over the corresponding week last year, and a gain of $120,146 in the receipts from January 1st, to August 24, over the corresponding period last year.

The total receipts last year were	$573,882
Increase to August 24,	120,416
Estimated increase for the remainder of the year.	86,000
Estimated receipts for 1844,	$780,298

The recepts will certainly not be far short of $800,000, which is more than 10 per cent upon the entire cost of construction of the road from Worster to Albany.

Among the passengers who went out in the steamer Acadia from Boston last week was Mr. Wm. Norris of Philadelphia, bearer of despatches from our Government to Vienna. Mr. N. intends to remain at Vienna for some years, for the purpose of fulfilling a heavy contract entered into by him with the Austrian Government for the construction of rail-road locomotives.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE expired at Florence on the 28th day of July, at the age of seventy six. On the assumption of the imperial crown by Napoleon he was offered the kingdom of Lombardy, which he refused. He was made King of Naples in 1806, and in 1808 the will of the Emperor removed him to the throne of Spain, his fall from which we need not relate. On the abdication of Fountainbleau he retired to Switzerland, but on the return of the Emperor in 1815 came back, and entered Paris on the same day as his brother. After the battle of Waterloo he went to reside in America. In 1817 the State of New Jersey, and in 1825 that of New York, authorised him to hold lands without becoming an American citizen. In 1832 he left America for England, where he resided for several years, but his impaired health made it necessary for him to live in a milder climate, and he removed to Florence.—*Foreign Paper.*

PUBLIC LANDS,—The sales of the Public Lands during the last year amounted to 1,639,-674 arces—an excess of the previous year of 510,-467 acres. The sales were the greatest in Missouri, Alabama, Illinois; but, to some extent, were very general. The proceeds of the sales amounted to about $2,055,034,12—an increase over the proceeds of the preceeding year of $637,062,06. Under the influence of the existing pre-emption laws, the best lands produce nothing more than the minimum price of $1,25 per acre. Of the whole of the lands sold the present year perhaps not more than two thousand acres have been sold at prices above this minimum.—*Balt. Amer.*

ASTONISHING EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY IN CURING HYSTERICAL JAW.—The following account of the efficacy of this remedy, we should do wrong in witholding, though it should never again prove effective. We have the account from some friends who chanced to be present, and saw the patient eating the first meal she had taken in five days, a few minutes after the spasm had ceased. She had been previously nourished by drawing milk through which the edge of a knife could be passed with the greatest difficulty.—The young woman was thus affected in consequence of exposure to cold and fatigue, and was completely recovered by the Electro Galvanic apparatus applied to both angles of the jaw. The machine had not made forty revolutions, when the jaw opened to its full and natural width. We learn that it has been successfully applied for many nervous diseases of the eye, also in a case of poisoning by laudanum, where two entire ounces had been swallowed. In this case the patient was revived by the machine, and collapsed alternately during five hours, the intervals becoming shorter, till speech was re-established. Curvature of the spine has also yielded to its power. Indeed its proper application is as varied as diseases of general debility and irregular nervous action. It was applied by Dr. E. H. Discon of 5 Mercer street.—*Journal of Com.*

WESLEYAN CONFRENCE.—The one hundred and first annual Conference of Wesleyan Ministers, now sitting in Birmingham, is attended by about five hundred Ministers, and the Rev. Jabex Bunting is, for the fourth time, President. A report of the Education Committee stated that about £12,000 has been contributed. The increase in Sunday scholars, during the year had been £15,02, and of week-day scholars, £4659.

THE WIFE.

Mr. Walsh, in a recent letter from Paris, says:

"The first historian of France—still longer sightless—and yet comparatively young Augustin Thierry, lost in the first week of this month, his accomplished and most exemplary wife. She produced books of her own, successful in every respect, but renounced authorship for undivided conjugal devotion. In a beautiful record of her demise, ascribed to her husband's pen, it is truly said: "As a solace for his misfortune, Providence gave him, in Madam Thierry, the hand that held his pen, the heart on which he leaned, and the eyes which saw for him." He became her sole thought, and his name was the last sound from her lips."

What a eulogy upon woman! How rare, how very rare; not the virtues but the eulogy! Such qualities as Thierry lauds in his departed wife, are common to the sex. The position of the recipient of these blessings, was unusual; and that gave extraordinary operation to the characteristics of her from whom these flowed. Thierry, it would seem, was a man of sufficient sense to treat a woman as his equal, not his counterpart; as his equal to comprehend and acknowledge her powers, to perform, and to confess the greater power of forbearance. One half of the deficiencies of man complains of in man, woman and child, are the results of want of confidence. The child is left to weeds, because no one wil entrust to its bosom the seeds of profitable vegetation.

The first historian of France received from Providence what might have been a thoughtless, at least, an unaffectionate woman. His heart was rightly touched; his necessities (perhaps) bade him lean upon her heart; his blindness asked the aid of her eyes. He leaned, and was sustained; he confided, and her vision supplied his wants; and her love for her husband was repaid and improved by gratitude, far having allowed her the means of exhibiting her capabilities as a woman and wife, and hence her parting word, the last on earth, was her husband's name.

Wives; women in general; owe to M. Thierry constant thanks for his magnanimity, that allowed of a full display of female excellence, and they should bless the memory of Madam Thierry, who so beautifully and attractively illustrated the character of woman and wife.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE WHIG GATHERING TO-MORROW.

Come; to the gathering;
Haste brethren! On,
Like the waves of the sea
The broad beach upon!
Come! like the waters
From the cataract's height,
Resistless and countless
In their beautiful might!
And our foes they shall flee,
Like the wind-driven spray,
From the face of broad heaven—
From the battle-shout, "CLAY."

Come as the winds come
When the storm king rides by!
Come! like the lightning
When the tempest is nigh!
Come! as the sands come
On Sahara's plain!
Let your voice be like thunder
When the storm's on the main!
And far let the breeze
Bear our war cry away—
Hurra! for the Patriots,
MARKLE and CLAY!

From the Allegheny Morning Express.

'OUR NOMINEE.'

A NEW SONG TO A NEW TUNE.

Three jovial Locos sat, one day,
By an ale-house door, in the month of May;
Said one, as he seized his cup, said he—
"Let us drink a health to our nominee.
Our nominee, ha! ha! ha! our nominee,
We'll drink a health to our nominee:"
For they loved a joke, these Locos three,
And they laughed, ha! ha! they laughed, ha! ha!
[they laughed, as they quaffed to their nominee.

"Ho, landlord! hither with thy wine again,
We go in for *measures*, tho' we heed not men:
So we'll drink to him right merrily,
And shout success to our nominee.
Our nominee, &c.

"If Kinderhook should pass the gate,
And be our next fall candidate,—
Oh, how the coons to their holes will flee,
When the fox comes out as our nominee.
Our nominee &c.

"Or Old Tecumseh, should he run,
Why the battle's fought ere half begun:
For where is the man his match would be
With Colonel Dick for nominee?
Our nominee, &c.

"Clay can't succeed—we're sure he never can—
With his Tariff, Distribution, and his 'No Texas' plan;
But we'll gull the people all, for we go for none of these;
And we go for nothing else—but our nominees."
Our nominees, &c.

Then up rode a horseman in full speed,
And the white foam rolled from his panting steed:
'I'll stake my bay for a pint,' said he,
'You cannot guess our nominee.'
Our nominee, &c.

Then up spoke the three: 'Agreed,' said they;
'We'll guess in a trice, and win the bay.
Calhoun?—Cass?—Johnson?—Van? Not he?
Then, who the deuce *is* our nominee?
Our nominee, ha! ha! our nominees,
Who, who the deuce can the creature be?'
They didn't like the joke, these Locos three,
And they could not laugh for their nominee.

'The wager's won!' the horseman spoke;
'For the man we'll run is JAMES K. POLK!'
And who is he? said the jovial three,
Why, James K. Polk of Tennessee.
James K. Polk, ha! ha! ha! of Tennessee?—
The very man we tho't wo'd be!
'Twas a right good joke for these Locos three,
And they laughed as they quaffed to their nominee.

Then we'll drink to James——what was his name?—
Of Tennessee—'tis all the same;
For a right strong team, we trow, he'll be,
This Mister James, our nominee.
Our nominee, ha! ha! ha! our nominee,
The very man we tho't wo'd be!
For they loved a joke, &c.

ALLEGHENY, Sept. 5, 1844. R.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
HAT, CAP
AND FUR WAREHOUSE,
No. 101 Market and 43 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHERE will be found always on hand, superior Beaver, Otter, Nutria, Cassimere, Russia, Plain Brush and Muskrat

HATS,

Made of the best materials by competent workmen, and at greatly reduced prices—from $1 to $5 each.

I have just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with my Fall Stock of

Caps and Ladies' Furs.

Caps from 12½ cents to $12 each. such as Scalette, Hair, Seal; Plush, single and double; Cloth, Plain, and Fur trimmed: Tabby and Silk Velvet, and Glazed of all kinds.

☞A handsome assortment of CHILDREN'S FANCY CAPS, of all patterns and colors: Muskrat Caps, coarse and fine: Sea Otter of various qualities; Superfine Otter; a new style of Mohair Caps, made in Paris; also, Mohair Cloth of the same kind to make of any given pattern: besides an endless variety of shapes and qualities, which cannot be enumerated.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST.

MUFFS—from One Dollar and Fifty Cents to Sixteen Dollars each: such as, very superior Lynx, different qualities; a beautiful article of Fitch, Gennet, Cross Fox, Imitation Lynx, Muskrat, Coney, and all other kinds; to which I respectfully invite the attention of the ladies.

A portion of my stock was purchased at a great sacrifice, and will be disposed of at GREAT BARGAINS. Only give me a call and examine my assortment and be convinced that I will sell lower than any other house in this city, even in these cheap times.

☞An apprentice wanted as above.
sept 9-d1w&wst

A VALUABLE WORK FOR WINTER READING.

ANCIENT HISTORY:

IN 4 BOUND VOLS. 12 MO. AVERAGING 330 PAGES, EACH VOLUME, AND ONLY $2.00 THE SETT.

The Egyptians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Medes, Sydians, Carthagenians, Persians, Macedonians, the Selencido in Syria and the Parthians.

ARE successively treated of in a masterly and pleasing style. The work is compiled from the most approved authorities, such as Rollin, Gibbon, Gillies Hales, Heeren, etc. besides all the ancient authors on whom reliance can be placed. Much late information respecting the countries inhabited by these nations has been embodied in the volumes.

To heads of families this work is especially recommended for the use of the young as a very seasonable antidote to the demoralizing publications of the day.—Besides the facts narrated, it is the aim of the author to demonstrate the government of providence in the most trivial as well as the greatest events of history, as made manifest by the exact accomplishment of the prophecies relating to the above nations. Just published, and for sale by

T. CARTER.
aug 31—1w* No. 56 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Extraordinary Cure.

CLEVELAND, June 27, 1843.

C. BRISTOL, Buffalo—Dear sir—I conceive it my duty to inform you—which I wish made public through the press—of the case of my wife who has been rescued from a premature grave by the use of your Sarsaparilla obtained of your agents in this place, Messrs. H & E Gaylord. The facts are these: up to the time my wife commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla she had been declining and failing fast under the treatment of a regular physician, who finally said to me there was no hope of her life after warm weather commenced. The physician did not give any particular name to the disease. The symptoms however were general debility and weakness, attended with severe pain in the side. She was wasted to a mere skeleton, and entirely helpless. I am happy, yes thankful more than I can convey in words, to inform you that she is entirely recovered by the use of your Sarsaparilla after every thing else had failed. Her sister, who died a short time previous with the same complaint, I have no doubt could have been cured, had we have known this medicine in time.

I have recommended it to my German friends, and all that have used it say it has cured, or had the desired effect. One man of my acquaintance who was just ready to sink into the grave, has been cured, and will be pleased to give you a certificate if you wish any further evidence.

I am very truly yours, JOS. ROOF.

☞For sale wholesale and retail by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
sept 6 corner 6th and Wood sts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES THOMPSON, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, in said township, and those having claims against said estate are desired to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D DUFF,
sept 2-w6t* Administrator.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Will of JOHN KEATING, late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted to the said John Keating, deceased, will make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against him will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN GRAHAM, }
ROBERT MOOR, } Executors.
JOS. R. KEATING, }

Pittsburgh, July 30-Tw6t

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR
WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

STRAY HORSE.

BROKE in the enclosure of the subscriber, residing in Indiana township, Allegheny co., on the 10th instant, a Bay Horse. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take the horse away, or he will be sold according to law. FRANCIS LANGSTON,
aug 26-Tw3t Near Fairview, Allegheny co., Pa.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundred of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame; and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON,
Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms: and to a girl ten years old from which it expelled seventy nine: two to a boy seven years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty one; and still the e remains nearly one half of the vial.

ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and fifty one very large worms; to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and fifty; and to a babe twenty months old I gave one, which brought away fifty seven, making in all six hundred and fifty seven worms; and still there remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY, Esq.
Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh; and also by

J. SARGANT,